

## BOLSHEVIKI LOSING HOLD IN MOSCOW; LEADERS FLEEING?

Lenin And Trotsky Leave  
For Kronstadt, Is Re-  
port To Berlin

## CHANGE NEARING?

Social Revolutionaries Be-  
lieved To Be Steadily  
Getting Upper Hand

## SIBERIA IS UNEASY

Soviets May Cause Trouble  
In Vladivostok By Their  
Demands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 12.—The situation  
in Moscow is very uncertain. It is  
not actually in control, the counter-  
revolutionaries are undoubtedly gain-  
ing the upper hand. The latest report  
via Berlin is that Lenin and Trotsky  
have fled to Kronstadt.

Stockholm, August 11.—In conse-  
quence of the efforts of the Swedish  
representatives at Moscow, the British  
and French Consuls have been re-  
leased.

Von Eichhorn's Assassin Executed  
Amsterdam, August 12.—A message  
from Kiev states that Danksi, who  
assassinated General von Eichhorn,  
has been executed.

It is officially announced in Berlin  
that Dr. von Helfferich, the German  
representative to the Soviet Govern-  
ment, has informed the Soviet Govern-  
ment that the threat of the Social  
Revolutionaries to employ terror as  
a method of fighting endangers the  
safety of the members of the Ger-  
man Embassy, which will therefore  
be transferred to Pskoff as Petro-  
grad is equally dangerous as Moscow.

Amsterdam, August 12.—The Lokal  
Anzeiger states that Krylenko has  
been appointed to command the Red  
Guards against the Czech-Slovaks  
in place of Muraviev, who has committed  
suicide. Krylenko has recently been a  
policeman.

A message from Moscow states that  
Tchertacheff will command the new  
army to be employed against the  
Czech-Slovaks.

Trouble Brewing In Vladivostok  
(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Vladivostok, August 12.—Consider-  
able agitation is going on among the  
workers for the release of the mem-  
bers of the Soviet whom the Czechs  
hold as hostages. At a conference of  
representatives of the professional  
unions and workmen's committees  
yesterday it was decided to organize a  
great labor demonstration.

It is expected that martial law will  
be declared here shortly.

The Bolsheviks have despatched two  
vessels from Nikolaevsk to Kam-  
schatka with the object of re-es-  
tablishing the power of the Soviets there  
and to seize the gold and fish supplies  
collected at Petropavlovsk.

Nicholaisk, Habarovsk and Blago-  
vestchensk are the present centers of  
Bolshevik activities and the eventual  
rallying point for Bolshevik fugitives.  
The seizure of the accumulated stocks  
of fish in Kamchatka will render it  
difficult to provision the remaining  
parts of East Siberia for which it is  
destined but has not been handled  
owing to lack of transport facilities.

Czechs Arrive In Harbin  
Harbin, August 12.—Enormous  
crowds, including the Consuls, local  
officials, notables, and bands, witness-  
ed the arrival of the Czech-Slovaks  
at the railway station here. The ladies  
of Harbin had prepared a buffet at  
which every soldier was supplied with  
refreshments and also a bag of useful  
luxuries. A committee of welcome  
made laudatory speeches, and the  
Czech leaders responded, expressing  
surprise and gratification at their re-  
ception.

The local papers report that the  
Bolsheviks at Manchuria Station in-  
tended the Chinese that they intend  
to go on to Vladivostok. The Chinese  
are obviously incompetent and it  
hoped that the Japanese will under-  
take measures to establish a real front-  
guard. Otherwise the situation  
will become impossible.

China To Send Mission  
Peking, August 12.—The Govern-  
ment has appointed a commission  
consisting of Mr. Philip Yuan, Shih  
Lu-pun and Wang Ching-chi, the  
English, Japanese and French Secre-  
taries of the Waichiaopu, respective-  
ly.

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## German Papers Admitting Seriousness Of Defeat But Put Blame On Fog

Lack Of Time To Organise Defenses Explanation  
Given Semi-Officially; Low Morale  
Also Assigned As Cause

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 12.—A message  
from Berlin states that a semi-official  
communiqué attributes the latest Ger-  
man defeat to the fact that only hasty  
defenses were possible in the area  
overrun by the Allies owing to lack of  
time and transport for material. The  
statement speaks of a hurricane of  
fire being concentrated on the German  
trench garrisons, breaking down their  
telephone and telegraphic communica-  
tions. It also says that signal rockets  
were invisible in the thick fog and the  
German gunners suddenly found  
themselves attacked in flank and rear  
by squadrons of tanks whose machine-  
gun fire played terrible havoc.

Newspapers Are Pessimistic  
Amsterdam, August 11.—The Ger-  
man newspapers are beginning to  
admit the Allied success, though pro-  
fessing calm confidence in the  
future. All dwell on the surprise  
being due to a fog which enabled the  
tanks to break through.

The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks:  
"We have lost a not inconsiderable  
number of prisoners and guns with-  
out so far other serious conse-  
quences. It remains to be seen  
whether the situation has changed  
strategically."

The Cologne Gazette says: "The  
reason for these regrettable occur-  
rences has not yet been cleared up."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung com-  
ments: "There is no good hiding the  
fact that this check south of the  
Somme by an enemy who was not  
superior in numbers hits us hard."

The Vossische Zeitung comments:  
"The least vulnerable point of our  
front has been attacked and there-  
fore it is ridiculous to say that our  
entire position is menaced. When  
von Hindenburg has consolidated  
the Aisne-Vesle front he will be able  
freely to shift reserves to every point  
which is menaced."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the  
organ of the pan-Germans, says:

"The events between the Somme and  
the Aisne constitute the first serious  
defeat of the war. This was due to  
the state of morale of Prince Rupprecht's troops."

The Vorwärts, commenting on  
the crisis confronting Germany at the  
opening of the fifth year of the  
war, says that the morale of the  
nation has been damaged by the  
pan-Germans, who will cry for con-  
quest.

Germans Still In Dark  
On U.S. Activity In War  
(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 12.—A semi-  
official despatch from Switzerland re-  
ports continued attempts to mislead  
the German people regarding the  
progress of the war and the partici-  
pation of America, which have  
caused protest recently in part of the  
German press.

The Munchener Post protested  
against a recent speech made at  
Hamburg by Prince Henry of Prussia  
in which the last battles are re-  
presented as German victories. The  
newspaper said: "It is scandalous to  
see a person like Prince Henry giving  
the German people a picture of the  
situation which in no way  
corresponds to the reality. The Ger-  
mans are not going to let them-  
selves be exploited like children."

Persons like Prince Henry would do  
better not to speak about the suffer-  
ings and miseries of the war. We were  
told for a long time that the entry  
of the Americans into the war was  
a mere bluff, and we see today one  
part of the official orders continuing  
to deceive the German public. They  
would do better to say openly that  
Germany finds herself today in an  
extremely serious situation."

## FIRST AMERICAN ARMY ORGANISED IN FRANCE

General Pershing Will Com-  
mand It, Also Remaining Chief  
Of Expeditionary Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, August 12.—The formation  
of the First American Army in France  
is officially announced. General  
Pershing commands it while retain-  
ing his post as Chief in Command  
of the American Expeditionary  
Force.

## British Sea Scouts Attacked By Airship

Reconnoiter Coast Of West  
Friesland And Lose Six  
Motorboats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 12, 4:45 p.m.—The  
Admiralty issues the following com-  
muniqué:

Our light forces and the Royal Air  
Force's aircraft reconnoitered the  
coast of West Friesland yesterday  
morning and was heavily attacked by  
German aircraft and six motorboats  
did not return.

Apart from this we suffered neither  
damage or casualties.

Our aircraft attacked a German air-  
ship northward of Ameland and  
brought it down in flames at sea from  
a great height.

## NEW SHIPYARD IN U.S. NEARING COMPLETION

Plant At Alameda, California,  
Will Be One Of Biggest  
In World

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
San Francisco, August 12.—Ship-  
builders in Bay City have joined the  
celebration of the dedication of the  
new "Liberty" shipyard at Alameda,  
which when complete will be one  
of the largest shipbuilding plants in  
the world. It forms an extension  
of the shipyards which established a  
world record by launching a vessel in  
24 days.

## LONG-RANGE CANNON IN DANGER OF CAPTURE

Paris Spared For Two Days As  
Allied Advance Nears Their  
Emplacement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, August 11.—The long-range  
guns which have been shelling Paris  
have been silent for two days. They  
are supposed to be situated in a wood  
between Gueucard and Noyon and to  
be endangered by the advance of the  
French along the Roye-Lassigny line.

## Red Cross Will Aid U. S. Sailors' Wives

Shanghai Chapter Appropriates  
Tael 1,000 Monthly To  
Relieve Families

One thousand taels monthly will  
be paid to the wives and families of  
American sailors by the Shanghai  
chapter of the American Red Cross.  
The action is taken to relieve the  
difficulties encountered by the fami-  
lies through the delay of the United  
States Government in sending from  
Washington the money allotments  
made by the enlisted men.

## SUGAR GOING UP IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, August 12.—The peo-  
ple of the United States, although  
facing an increase in price, will still  
be getting sugar cheaper than any  
other country, with the possible ex-  
ception of Cuba. Sugar is being re-  
tailled at eight and a half cents to  
nine cents a pound, the price going  
as high in some remote places as  
10 cents. The wholesale price of  
\$7.30 has been raised to \$7.50 per  
hundred pounds.

## The Weather

Damp and hot today. The maxi-  
mum temperature yesterday was  
94.1 and the minimum 77.5, the  
figures for the corresponding day  
last year being 95.8 and 79.

## Americans Going Forward To The Attack At Cantigny



This photograph was taken by French photographers at Cantigny, which was captured by Americans in a brilliant engagement on May 28. The photo shows the American infantrymen leaving their trenches to attack the German lines, aided by French tanks, which can be seen in the background.

## FIRST 'Y' CONTINGENT TO SIBERIA AUGUST 23

Men Recruited In China For  
Work With Czechs Troops Go  
To Vladivostok Then

The first contingent of Y.M.C.A.  
men recruited in China for work  
with the Czech-Slovak forces in  
Siberia will leave for Vladivostok  
August 23 and others will be sent by  
later steamers. The men will report  
to Mr. Story, head secretary of the  
Y.M.C.A. at Vladivostok, and will  
there receive uniforms and instruc-  
tions.

Twenty men have already left the  
United States and 50 others have  
been chosen to join the 60 now in  
Siberia and the contingents sent from  
China. The Y.M.C.A. men will ac-  
company the Czech-Slovak troops and  
arrangements have been made for  
an association car to travel with each  
troop train.

Americans eligible for the draft  
will be accepted, according to an  
announcement made yesterday. All  
traveling expenses will be paid, the  
men will receive \$100 towards uni-  
form and equipment and a salary  
consistent with the living expenses of  
the workers will be paid.

To date 15 have been accepted in  
Shanghai and ten others have applied  
at Kuling. Mr. Reitzel, who is in  
charge of the recruiting, will leave  
for Poochow to obtain men and Prof.  
C. H. Robertson will journey to  
Kuling to interest foreigners there.

No appointments for work with  
the Chinese Labor Battalions in  
France have been made. Many  
applications, from both foreign and  
Chinese candidates, have been filed  
and Y.M.C.A. men under the direc-  
tion of Mr. William T. Edwards,  
who is now at Peking, are canvassing  
China for available material.

## INTERNATIONAL PHASES IN NEWSPAPER CASE

Sin Wan Pao Said To Be Of  
American Registry With  
British Editor

A question of jurisdiction has been  
raised in the Mixed Court in connec-  
tion with a summons issued for the  
editor of the Sin Wan Pao, a local  
newspaper, at the request of the  
Chinese authorities.

The summons was asked on grounds  
that the paper had published certain  
criticisms of Chinese officials and a  
first hearing was had before American  
Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Li on  
August 6. Mr. W. S. Fleming ap-  
peared for the defendants. The testi-  
mony of the police was to the effect that  
when attempt was made to serve the  
summons it was discovered that the  
editor of the paper was of British  
citizenship, while the sub-editor was  
Danish. None of the Chinese authori-  
ties appeared and Mr. Fleming asked  
that the case be dismissed and sub-  
mitted that the proper place to have  
brought the matter was the American  
Court. He stated that the publication  
had been originally a British paper  
but owing to the fact that an Ameri-  
can held the bulk of the stock, which  
did not fit in with the Hongkong  
ordinances, the paper was regis-  
tered as American. The chief shareholder,  
he said, was Dr. J. C. Ferguson.

The case was remanded a week to  
give opportunity for writing to the  
Defense Commissioner and was re-  
sumed yesterday. It was testified that  
the Chinese authorities had again  
failed to appear. The Magistrate  
stated that a letter had been received  
declaring that the editor was one  
Wong An-ching.

Mr. J. B. Davies, in again moving  
for a dismissal, replied that the paper  
was organized under the laws of the  
United States and registered at the  
American Consulate and the editor  
reply to the Court he stated that the  
paper was not willing to publish a  
was Mr. J. A. Clark, a Britisher. In  
statement as a condition for the dis-  
missal of the case.

The case was again remanded.

## Blind Man, Turning Detective, Captures 4 Slayers At Deed

China Press Correspondence

Wenchow, Che., August 9.—A  
gruesome tale is being told of a  
wealthy man in this district who  
was followed for some time by four  
evil men, who finally got into his  
room at a hotel one night, mur-  
dered him and put his body into a  
hamper. A blind man in the room  
underneath was awakened by the  
sounds above, felt something drip  
down onto his face which he took  
to be water, but smelling it found  
it to be blood. Getting up, he quietly  
found the landlord, the police were  
sent for and caught the men in the  
room. It is to be hoped they will  
meet their deserts.

## RELATIONS WITH POPE TAKEN UP BY CABINET

Peking Telegraphs Minister To  
Vatican To Delay Presen-  
tation Of Credentials

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 13.—The Cabinet  
today discussed the question of the  
establishment of diplomatic relations  
with the Vatican, his views on the  
subject being expressed by the Min-  
ister of Foreign Affairs, Lu Tseng-  
hsiang, who returned from Peltaiho  
for the opening of Parliament. The  
Government has telegraphed to Tal-  
Chen-lin, the Chinese Minister at  
Madrid, who has been appointed Min-  
ister to the Vatican, to postpone the  
presentation of his credentials.

## Canadians Outdoing Previous Feats In War

Have Taken 7,000 Prisoners And  
100 Guns In Present  
Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 11.—Mr. Kemp, the  
Canadian Minister of Militia, inter-  
viewed by a representative of Reuter's  
Agency, said that the achievements of  
the Canadians in the present offensive  
were the greatest in their history.  
They took 7,000 prisoners, upwards of  
a hundred guns and were opposed by  
four divisions of German troops during  
the first day. Their casualties were  
moderate.

## U.S. MAIL IN AND OUT TODAY

Mail from the United States will  
arrive here this morning on the  
T.K.K. liner Siberia Maru, which  
will anchor at Woosung at daylight.  
The tender, with passengers and  
mail, will dock at the Customs Jetty  
at 9:30 o'clock.

The Siberia Maru will depart for  
Hongkong this afternoon at 6 o'clock.  
Mail for Manila via Hongkong will  
close at the American Post Office at  
three o'clock.

A mail closing at two o'clock will  
be despatched to the United States  
via the China Mail Steamship Com-  
pany liner Nanking leaving for Japan  
and San Francisco and Japan this  
afternoon at five o'clock.

## MALVY GOES TO SPAIN

Exiled French Minister Leaves His  
Native Land

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, August 11.—Malvy has gone  
to Spain.

## ALLIED ADVANCE SLOWER; FRENCH CLOSE IN ON ROYE

Within Three Miles Of  
Meeting Place Of Three  
Railroads

## REACH OISE HILLS

Germans Counter-Attack-  
ing With Fresh Troops  
To Save Salient

## SUPPLIES AT STAKE

Enemy Tries To Make  
Stand On Lassigny-  
Roye Line

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, August 12.—General  
Pershing, in his communiqué yester-  
day reports:

Aside from the usual artillery ac-  
tivity the day has passed quietly in  
the sector held by our troops.

New York, August 12.—The Ger-  
mans are counter-attacking, in an  
endeavor to check the advance of the  
Allies through Plearly towards  
Peronne, Roye and Noyon. They  
seem to be holding in the center  
while the French are gaining ground  
on the right and have reached the  
crest of the hills west of the Oise.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, August 12.—A semi-official  
communiqué confirms that 35,000 pri-  
soners have been taken since August 8.

The Rome correspondent of Le Petit  
Parisien states that Admiral von  
Capelle was dismissed because he did  
not prevent the great American army  
reaching France.

The official communiqué issued this  
afternoon reports:

Between the Aisne and the Oise the  
situation is unchanged. There were  
bombardments during the night in the  
region of Marquelliers and Grivillers.  
French Continue Progress  
The official communiqué issued last  
evening reported:

Today we continued to advance  
between the Aisne and the Oise, not-  
withstanding the resistance of the  
enemy.

South of the Aisne we occupied  
Marquelliers and Grivillers and  
reached the line Armancourt-Tilloloy.

We made progress for two kilo-  
meters north of Roye-sur-Matz to  
the outskirts of Cauchy-sur-Matz.

Further south we cleared and  
passed La Berliere.

Our advance between the Mats  
and the Oise was accentuated north  
of Chevincourt. We hold Mache-  
mont and Cambronne.

The battle engaged on August 8, by  
the Fourth British Army and  
the First French Army is de-  
veloping victoriously. The Third  
French Army under General  
Humbert has attacked east of Mont-  
didier, which it captured on Satur-  
day morning, and the whole salient  
near Montdidier has been greatly  
reduced. The French infantry  
operating in this region made its  
junction with the British troops  
south of the Amiens-Roye road. An  
encircling movement round the  
massif of Lassigny is now apparent.

The booty taken by the Allied  
troops since the 8th exceeds 25,000  
prisoners and 500 guns.

Americans Take Chipilly  
On the northern part of the battle-  
field the pivot of Chipilly, a very  
valuable position to the Germans, has  
been taken by the Americans.

Thus the crowning victory of the  
Allies makes the situation more  
precarious every day for the Ger-  
mans in the curved outline by the  
Somme between Bray, Peronne and  
Ham. From now on they only have  
the choice of retreating their line  
about ten kilometers up to the river,  
towards which their convoys are al-  
ready turning. The Allied aviators  
worry their retreat in every way and  
are blowing up the bridges.

After the Marne salient, that of  
Amiens has been reduced and then  
the one at Montdidier. This battle,  
conceived and directed by Marshal  
Foch, is developing logically and vic-  
toriously.

Germans Attack At Libons  
London, August 12.—Field Marshal  
Sir Douglas Haig reports this morn-  
ing:

Yesterday evening the enemy again

## Wilson To Make Visit To England, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 11.—The Weekly  
Dispatch states that President Wil-  
son intends to visit England.

attacked our positions southward of Lihons but was repulsed. As the result of successful operations immediately south of the Somme we took over 200 prisoners and linked up our positions eastward of Mericourt with the line eastward of Etinehem, on the northern bank of the river.

On the right of the 4th British Army the French yesterday afternoon made progress towards Roye, capturing Armancourt and Tilly.

On the northern front we effected local improvements in our line eastward of Roye and between Vieux-Herguin and Mericourt.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The pace of the fighting is slowing down as the enemy is throwing in his reserves as fast as he can rush them up. Time alone will show whether the Germans are attempting to stabilize the present line or are covering a further withdrawal.

One of the most gratifying features of our victory is the comparative smallness of our force engaged. This was rendered possible by the completeness of the surprise and the tanks.

The weather is fine but hot. Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires today:

Our gains today have been thoroughly satisfactory. If our progress has slackened, this is due less to the resistance of the enemy than to the fact that the roads are so encumbered with material abandoned by the enemy and numerous trees felled in a manner similar to the spring of 1917, that our ammunition and supply columns have found it difficult to follow our infantry and cavalry.

On the other hand the retreat differs from that of last year in the fact that the Germans have been hurried back too quickly to mine the roads and set death-traps in the villages.

#### Three Miles From Roye

I visited Montdidier and found it completely wiped out but it is already only a small incident in the battle. Our troops in Dancourt, ten miles beyond Montdidier, are within three miles of Roye. Here meet the railways from Montdidier, Compiègne and Chaulnes, on which the enemy depends to feed his whole line in the salient.

Menaced by General Debeney's advance in the region of Thilloloy towards Roye and General Humbert's advance between the Matz and the Oise, the Germans are throwing the whole of their available strength into an endeavor to make a stand on the Roye-Lassigny line in order to get time to withdraw the vast stores of artillery, etc., which were accumulated in this region for their offensive last June.

Our troops are confident that they can turn or drive the enemy from any line they can organize. Already we have bitten off one-third of the huge pocket the Germans dug in our line last March.

Reuter's Agency learns that at noon on the 11th the Allied line running from north to south, was from a point west of Meaulte and thence via Etinehem, Framerville, Lihons, Parvillers, L'Echelle, Armancourt, Roye-sur-Matz, Mareuil-Lamotte, Samson and Machemont, and from there along the Oise.

#### More Stable South Of Somme

South of the Somme the situation is becoming stabilized. We have not advanced for the past twelve hours and have been slightly retired in some places. The fighting here has been of a desperate ding-dong character, the enemy calling up his reserves and counter-attacking heavily in order to enable him to save material. Further south the French have advanced slightly.

The latest authoritative total of prisoners is 23,000 while 450 guns have been captured.

The French Third Army is vigorously attacking on the high ground in the neighborhood of Lassigny, and is making satisfactory progress, having advanced from three to five miles since yesterday morning. In this region an early retirement by the enemy to the line Peronne-Nesle-Noyon canal is expected. His reserves are believed not to exceed twenty divisions.

It is stated that the Allies are capable of holding all the ground they have won and are ready to advance again when the opportunity comes.

#### Severe Fighting For Lihons

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

Fresh divisions of enemy troops from his reserve this morning strongly attacked our position at Lihons and southward and northward of that village. All the attacks were repulsed after severe fighting in which we inflicted great loss upon the advancing lines. At one point immediately northward of Lihons the assaulting troops broke into our positions and penetrated to the western side of the village. We counter-attacked with determination and in the course of fierce fighting over difficult ground drove the enemy back to eastward and northward of the village and our line was completely restored.

On our right the French, co-operating with us, continued to attack and made progress southwestward and southward of Roye.

Our patrols took a few prisoners on the remainder of the British front.

Aviation.—There was intense fighting in the air yesterday. We destroyed forty-one enemy machines and drove down twenty out of control. Twelve of ours are missing.

We dropped 22½ tons of bombs during the day time and 31 tons during the night principally upon the bridges and stations in the Valley of the Somme during the night.

The amount of small arms ammunition fired from the air upon the retreating enemy broke all recent records.

We brought down two night bombers, one being a giant German machine with five engines and a heavy load of bombs. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down two other hostile machines recently.

German Break News Gently

A German official communiqué reports:

Saturday's attacks were mainly

against our front between Lihons and the Avre. We repulsed off repeated attacks eastward of Postieres and on both sides of the Amiens Road and Roye, despite the superiority of the enemy and his employment of masses of armored cars. Over forty-three of these were destroyed in front of one division.

Eastward of Montdidier we withdrew, fighting, beyond the line La Basseville, Haigvillers, Rocquebour, and Marast.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reported last evening:

The enemy in his rapid retreat is sacrificing immense quantities of material. A great fire was seen at Chaulnes yesterday afternoon.

#### Great British-American Victory

The battle in which the British and American troops cleared up the Chippilly triangle was a remarkable feat. The Americans arrived after a forced march and, without halting a moment, fixed bayonets, followed the barrage, cleared the ground and made way for a further advance. They took over 500 prisoners.

The English troops who took Chippilly had some of the hardest fighting in this offensive. They carried the place on the afternoon of the 9th in less than three-quarters of an hour.

It is confirmed that the enemy's casualties have been very heavy. Prisoners state that the 7th Bavarian Division, which arrived at Lihons in time to receive the full weight of the Australians' assault, is not capable of further fighting for the present, while the 41st Division was practically wiped out.

The Australians on the first day took 1,600 prisoners, or five times their own total casualties for the day and night of the 10th.

We are pushing forward at Roye along the Faucourt Road and are meeting very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire.

In more than one place we are back in our old positions in the region of the Somme, while at Fransart we are across these.

In all thirty divisions of enemy troops participated in the fighting, ten of them from the reserve.

The retreating enemy in continuing to set fire to the villages and to blow up his dumps a long way in his rear.

#### Attack At Montdidier

##### Foch's Promised Surprise

London, August 12.—The promise of further rapid surprise blows by Marshal Foch were fulfilled more speedily than was anticipated by the entry of General Humbert, whose swift and successful rush equalled the magnificent advance made on the opening day and showed, among other things, how great is the strength behind Marshal Foch, who is able to embark on a third attack when two offensives are already in progress. The battle indeed hitherto has gone like clockwork and yet what has happened is probably only the first moves in a great offensive which some experts anticipate may soon change the whole face of the war.

The fruits of victory hitherto indeed have been remarkable, severely shaking the whole position of the enemy. His heavy counter-attacks are designed not merely to escape from the Montdidier pocket but to defend all the strong country of which Laon is the center.

Correspondents describe the confusion in the Montdidier pocket, where the enemy has only a strip of country eight miles wide in which to maneuver, as exceeding even the scenes at the Marne. The dusty, sunbeaten roads are full of exhausted fugitives mingling with a disorderly procession of wagons, limbers and ambulances, with fires and explosions everywhere.

General Humbert's timely stroke, apart from the spoils it has secured, will probably force the Germans to send southwards some of their reserves, whose counter-attacks have slowed down our advance on the northern battlefield.

A striking feature of the Allied blows since July 18 has been the essential unity of the whole operation from the Ancre to the Oise, representing an almost unprecedented quality of conception and execution.

#### Swift French Coup Was

##### Veterans' Triumphant March

London, August 11.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring yesterday evening, reported:

How General Debeney, attacking early this morning from the southwest, swept past Assainvillers Plateau reached by noon Faverilles and an hour later took Etinehem, completely surrounding Montdidier, is described as a triumphal march by the oldest veterans.

Meanwhile between Montdidier

and the Oise the French made a bound forward two to three miles. Officers state that never before has the enemy been pressed back at such a rate. Light tanks played a great part in the drive, saving a great number of casualties.

The territory captured is crammed with abandoned material, including guns and shells of all calibers.

Twenty-one guns were captured at Neuville, including six big howitzers. Everyone participating in the battle is in the highest spirits, many of them despite forty-eight hours of incessant fighting and advancing.

#### Germany Prepares For

##### Bitter Fight On Vesle

London, August 12.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports:

It is evident that the enemy intends to make us pay the full price for any attempt to drive him beyond the Vesle. He seems to have completed his system of defence and is now able to bring his heavy guns to bear on us from across the Aisne. He also has an extraordinary profusion of armaments on this front, which would make one suspicious of some counter effort here were he not so busily occupied elsewhere, but this anomaly greatly increases the difficulties of our aerial reconnaissance.

#### News Brevities

Three delivery coolies employed by a baker's shop appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with theft of \$181 worth of bread during the month of July. The case was remanded.

Four Chinese, two men and two women, arrested at Kuikiang, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with kidnapping three children. Two little girls have been restored to their parents here but the parents a small boy have not been located. A remand was given to permit further investigation.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration during the week ended August 3 amounted to 69,718 tons and the sales during the same period to 46,326 tons.

British papers announce the marriage of Second Lieutenant T. D. Brotherton of the Chinese Labor Battalion, formerly of the General Electric Co. of China, Ltd., at Shanghai, and Miss Violet Fitzgibbon of Broadwater, Worthing, England.

Northern papers announce the marriage of Mr. Dwight C. Baker of Berkeley, California, to Miss Annie R. Cormack, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Cormack of Peking, which took place at the Assembly Hall, Peking, August 7.

The name of Major Harry A. Smith, U. S. A., who served in Tientsin last year, is among the list of 43 new Brigadier-Generals of the U. S. National Army whose names were sent by President Wilson to the Senate June 28, it is learned.

Mr. C. A. Bown, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bown of Shanghai who left here in May, 1917, and is now serving with the Chinese Labor Battalion, has been appointed Acting Captain of his company, it is learned.

A former Chinese servant of Mrs. Ettinger, 30 D Nanziang Road was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with theft of lace and clothing from his former employer.

Slight damage by fire was caused in a foreign house at 24 Seymour Road, shortly after 9 o'clock last evening. The Brigade was called out and had no difficulty with the outbreak.

#### Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

- 1.—March, Here Comes a Jolly Sailor
- 2.—Overture, Crown Diamonds Auber
- 3.—Waltz, Parisienne
- 4.—Selection, Princess Ida Sullivan
- 5.—Two Step, Hop Scotch Rubens
- 6.—Selection, Neapolitan Song

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.



For many moons the face of Li Kai-ming had not been seen in these parts, though anxiously looked for by a number of people. Chief among these was Wan Tsung-bing, whose sight had not been gladdened by Li since October 11, 1917, and who had grieved exceedingly.

Thus when Wan happened along Woohang Road the day before yesterday and, glancing within the doorway of a temple, beheld Li, he was in what is popularly known as transports of joy. He was so happy about it that he ran to share the glad news with a policeman. The policeman agreed enthusiastically with Wan that this was an occasion for rejoicing and they hastily organized a reception committee of two and hurried to the temple to welcome the prodigal.

Wan was still beaming when court was called to order yesterday and he repeated to the Assessor and Magistrate his happiness at again meeting Li, who had dropped out of sight last October, along with \$500 belonging to Wan.

The court inquired if Li had anything to say, and Li allowed that he had. It was true, he said, that on the day last autumn his former employer, Wan, had given over to him a package which he was to deposit in the bank. The packet was supposed to contain \$500—\$300 in notes and \$200 in silver—but, never having been shown the contents, how did he know it was there? He had gone to the bank and when the package was opened it was found to contain but \$200 silver dollars. He had gone back to the shop with the \$200 and reported to an assistant. The assistant had solemnly told him that if he brought such a wild yarn to his master he would probably spend the

next stage of his career in jail. This piece of news was so discouraging that he had taken the \$200 and gone out to a gambling palace and lost it all. Knowing that he would then be still more unwelcome around the shop he had taken a little trip out of town.

So it comes that once more the streets are to be desolated by the absence of Li's face, but this time there will be no question of his whereabouts, at least for a year.

#### Complications Of Matrimony

Growing tired of sewing on his own buttons and having no one to argue with over the breakfast table, Oug King-fuh decided to submit to matrimony. Being a bashful gent, however, he determined to entrust the romance to more practised parties and called to his aid his friends Daung Tsong-sung and Tsang Wei-sien. They agreed to do his courting and win him an entirely charming bride in consideration of the sum of \$80, satisfaction guaranteed or no payment. And they did. Oug, having seen his prospective helpmeet, paid over the \$80 without a murmur, and the ceremony went forward.

A couple of days later the two substitute swains called on Oug and after regarding the blissful expression on his face came to the conclusion that creating such an effect was worth more than \$80. They told Oug that they had made a miscalculation and that it was certainly worth a hundred to acquire such a fine wife as his. They suggested that he pay over the additional \$20 and as further incentive to payment called his attention to the fact that they were both big, athletic birds and besides they didn't like him very well anyway. Oug admitted the muscular qualifications of his callers and told them that he would meet them in the trashshop around the corner and bring the twenty with him. He failed to mention that he would also bring a Chinese detective who, after the money was paid over, became active in the proceedings and escorted the two to the Mixed Court, where they were given two months each in jail for trying to wreck Oug's honeymoon.

#### Mr. Daung Calls Again

The familiar face of Daung Ah-fok appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday. Various Chinese policemen of long standing acquaintance nodded to him and smiled. But Daung did not seem particularly happy to be there. In fact he seemed less happy than on any of his fourteen previous visits. He seemed positively pained when the officer in the witness box introduced him to the court, mentioning that they owed the pleasure of Daung's presence to the latter's sudden acquisition of two beds and a skin-lined garment belonging to other persons. Even when the witness grew reminiscent and recalled to the court the many similar meetings of old days Daung did not brighten. And when they escorted him from the room his face was absolutely dismal. Perhaps it was because he was thinking that it would be three years before he has another chance of paying a call at the Mixed Court.

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## LIANG SHIH-YI TO RUN NEW 'CURRENCY BUREAU'

He To Get Job And Tsao Perquisites Out Of Gold Note Project

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
Peking, August 9.—A big loan from Japan, a soft job for Liang Shih-yi, perquisites to Tsao Ju-lin, and a still better control over the financial and political situation in China for Japan are wrapped up in a set of regulations just issued by Tsao Ju-lin re-establishing the Peitachu, or Currency Bureau.

It will be remembered that some time ago it was reported that Tsao Ju-lin had contracted a loan with the Bank of Chosen and associated banks for the sum of \$50,000,000 the proceeds to be held by the Bank of Chosen against a special note issue. The exact meaning of the loan was not understood at the time. It was vaguely supposed to be for the redemption of the note issues of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The intention, however, is now plain. During the past few days Tsao Ju-lin has issued a set of regulations for the re-establishment of the Currency Bureau, under which, in future, all questions of currency reform will come. Simultaneously with the issue of these regulations has been issued a set of Gold Currency Regulations, based on those adopted in Japan at the time of the adoption of the gold standard there. A cursory examination of the regulations suggests that they are the work of two hands, one possibly an expert and the other an amateur, and the presumption is that Mr. Tsao has taken a brief memorandum by Baron Sakatani, added a few ideas of his own, and after stirring the mixture up a little has given it this label of Gold Currency Regulations. It is Mr. Tsao's intention to reform the currency within the next few months.

Of course, Mr. Tsao will not undertake the task himself. He is only Acting-Minister of Finance, not a financial expert, and so Mr. Liang Shih-yi, who introduced the moratorium and other financial devices in 1916, is being invited to Peking to take up the post of Director-General of the Currency Bureau, an appointment that is to rank with Mr. Liang's former one of Director-General of the Shuiwu-chu, or Board of Revenue. It is also understood that Baron Sakatani, who recently made a hurried tour of China to study the currency situation, will return here in October to commence reform operations. Liang Shih-yi will sit in the easy chair and Baron Sakatani will do the work.

It is all plain sailing so far, but little difficulties may arise out of this matter. The scheme passed the Cabinet two days ago, and was duly passed on for the President to "chop" and issue in mandatory form. But the President, it is stated, and apparently with truth, has refused to attach his seal until certain questions that he has asked about the scheme have been answered. In well-informed quarters it is not thought that the President is particularly anxious about the scheme one way or another, but it gives him good ground for letting the Cabinet see that he is not a negligible quantity yet, though the Cabinet may have its own opinion on this point. There is another difficulty, and that is that the other creditors of China, whose total interest far outweighs that of Japan, may not allow the currency to be reformed without their advice and consent, for every act that affects the currency, even though intending to improve it, affects the security of their loans, and this gives them a claim to be heard. Up to the present they have not been asked either to cooperate or to consent or anything else.

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450-Horse Power Fiat Engine Has Been Produced—Italy Needs Raw Materials

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In Washington Captain Bevoine will press his plan for having the Entente build an aerial fleet ten times as large as Germany's. "As soon as this is done, and I believe it can be accomplished in 1919," said Captain Bevoine before his departure, "then the Central Powers will be licked at their own game in the greatest of all wars. I make this statement after careful study and knowing the wealth in airplane materials and men the Allies have. We can manufacture sufficient machines to beat the Hun, because the resistance of the enemy will be conquered at its very roots, in their vital centers of supplies, in their ammunition and arms factories, in their bridges and railroads, by which the men in the front line are supplied."

"Italy stands ready to do her share in the final blow, and I know that I shall be able to convince the Federal authorities that the Italian aviation service is worthy of the help requested from the most generous and powerful nation in the world. I have data to prove the surprising progress and wonderful future of the Italian aviation Corps."

"Italy has one of the most powerful airplanes: motors ever tested in warfare. A good plane without a good motor is useless. Italy has factories in which to produce a combination that is feared by the Hun fliers. The principal production of motors is naturally from the Fiat shops, which have two types infallible for safe and recognized excellence—the 12 A and the 14 A, one of 800 and the other of 600 horse-power. The Fiat shops have a production so vast that it is really a pity that figures cannot be given, in order not to furnish information to the enemy."

"It is enough to say that the Italian General Commissioner of Aviation, who purchases all of the production of the Fiat shops, is able, after providing for all the Italian needs, to furnish to our Allies any number of machines asked of him. The Fiat shops have created a new model, the production of which will commence within a short time—the 15 A of 450 horse-power, very light and easy to handle, reduced to the smallest proportions, with new and important characteristics, about which it is necessary to maintain secrecy."

"Italy can be well proud of its motor industry. In addition to the Fiat shops, we have three or four other factories where a large number of machines can be turned out daily. At the beginning of the war Italy boasted of less than a hundred airplanes and about a dozen fliers. Now every young man in Italy wants to fly."

"Italy loves America, and their friendship will be further cemented by this war. America can have any-

thing Italy has, and it is a part of my mission to tender to the American Government our types of machines, motors, or planes to use if it sees fit. This is the very least we can do to show our appreciation."

"Italy needs raw materials to continue her work in the manufacture of airplane material, and I believe that within a very short time this material will be furnished by America. Then we can show Germany what we can do in the air, and the crushing defeat the Italians gave the Austrians during the last ten days will be only a sample of what the Italians will do aided by America and her other Allies."

Captain Bevoine will remain in Washington for several days, and then will return to his headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. Very soon a recruiting mission for Italian aviators will begin work in this country.

## NORWEGIAN ATTACHE PRAISES ARMY CAMPS

Impressed By Quality Of American Soldiers In The Making

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, August 12.—Major Reginald Hovles, a Norwegian officer, has officially inspected the American army cantonments and training camps for the Norwegian Legation at Washington. Visiting the department of the army commander here he said: "The manner in which your men are supplied is wonderful. They have enthusiasm, what you call 'pep,' that marks them as distinctive. In this respect they are in many cases superior to the trained troops in Europe and they are wonderful specimens of manhood. In the south, east and north, everywhere I saw the same thing, your young men by thousands, with eager enthusiasm, working hard as splendid soldiers. Military critics no longer doubt the efficiency of American soldiers. Just see what your Americans are doing now in Europe."

## WAR TROPHIES EXHIBITED

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Los Angeles, August 12.—In eleven days the exposition of war trophies has been visited by 199,000 persons. More than 2,000 trophies captured by the American, British, Canadian, French, Italian and Belgian troops are being shown. The exposition next opens in Chicago.

## Obituary

Mrs. A. J. Clark

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Ambrose J. Clark, who passed away at the General Hospital Monday, were held yesterday at the Fahnstien-Cemetery and were attended by a large number of sympathetic friends. The Rev. Father R. Jacquinet of the Church of the Sacred Heart officiated. Floral tributes were beautiful and many, including wreaths by Mrs. B. Green and family, Mrs. C. L. Gutierrez, Mrs. de Villard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Corneek, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Mrs. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Spooner, Minnie S. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Josephson, N. M. Harlow, Mrs. D. Lee, Mrs. F. G. Shirdan and Helen and Mr. and Mrs. H. Markham.

## TOBACCO MONOPOLY WILL BE REORGANISED

Director Named For Bureau Tsao Ju-lin Tried To Sell

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 8.—The relations between the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, the Government, and the foreign creditors whose advances to China are secured on the Wine and Tobacco tax are still confused, and an appointment that has just been made, that of Mr. Ting Lai-jang, former Salt Commissioner of Kwangtung, as Chief Director of the Bureau, does not make things any the clearer.

Mr. Ting took up his new post yesterday, and in the afternoon had an audience with the Prime Minister. He was instructed by General Tuan to give his whole time and attention to the re-organization of the Bureau, so as to make it possible for the tobacco merchants to redeem their promise of raising five million dollars tax per annum, in addition to floating an internal loan to relieve the Government's necessities. The tobacco merchants state that the tobacco monopoly, re-organized by clean-handed officials, can be made to produce a revenue quite beyond anything the Government has hitherto thought possible, and they have assured the Government that if effective re-organization is attempted they will support the Government in every possible way.

It is understood that the first step contemplated by Mr. Ting is the separation of the Bureau from the Ministry of Finance, and his second is to employ foreign experts in the work of re-organization, and for the establishment of tobacco factories in connection with tobacco farms. If he has a free hand these reforms will be inaugurated almost at once, but the question is whether he will have a free hand. Mr. Ting has had an interview also with the Acting-Minister of Finance, Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, and the latter states that there is now no intention of obtaining a further mortgage on the security of the Wine and Tobacco Tax; instead, the Government intends to pay off as soon as possible the outstanding loans on this security, so as to have full liberty to re-organise. It is understood, however, that Mr. Tsao does not approve removal of the Bureau from the direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, on the ground that the credit of the Bureau will thereby be impaired and the creditors secured on the wine and tobacco taxes will have ground for complaint. Coming from Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, who would have pawned the whole asset to somebody else and let the present creditors do the best they could for themselves, this is very refreshing doctrine.

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TONG SHAO YI, Chairman.

W. F. WONG, Manager

## HANGCHOW IS EN FETE FOR TUCHUN'S BIRTHDAY

Hundreds Being Entertained Daily At Yang Shan-teh's Yamen

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, August 12.—The sixtieth birthday of His Excellency Military Governor Yang Shan-teh and Lady Yang are being celebrated in an elaborate manner during these days. Officialdom has outdone itself in the rare and costly presents it has given them. A stage has been erected in one of the spacious courts of the Yamen and some of the most famous actors and actresses of the

country have been secured to supply entertainment for the guests. Thousands are attending the reception which lasts for several days and arrangements have been made for entertaining hundreds of them daily in the banquet hall. Among the guests are many from outside the city for whom the railway has had to provide a number of extra coaches.

One of the most active organizations in the city this summer is the Provincial Educational Society, the Chairman of which is Mr. Chiu Tsun, principal of the First Normal School. The society is occupying its new quarters, handsome, modern building beautifully situated between the forks of the Manchu city canal not far from West Lake. The building was erected during the past year, one of the largest contributors of funds being H. E. President Li Yuan-hung. A regular schedule of

classes is being carried on this summer, the most popular subject studied being Japanese. A series of lectures of interest to teachers is also being conducted. The tennis court and indoor games are also being well patronized.

A summer institute for women teachers has been in session in the building of the Girls' Normal School of which most of the teachers are alumnae.

A handbook of information concerning Hangchow prepared by Rev. Robert F. Fitch will soon be issued from the press. The booklet is prepared for the benefit of the tourists and visitors who are coming to Hangchow in increasing numbers. It will contain maps and pictures together with outlines for suggested itineraries for five and a half successive days.

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Cleveland	Milwaukee	Montreal, Can.	Montevideo, Uruguay
Buffalo	Baltimore	Winnipeg, Can.	London, E.C., England

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"It is enough to say that the Italian General Commissioner of Aviation, who purchases all of the production of the Fiat shops, is able, after providing for all the Italian needs, to furnish to our Allies any number of machines asked of him. The Fiat shops have created a new model, the production of which will commence within a short time—the 15 A of 450 horse-power, very light and easy to handle, reduced to the smallest proportions, with new and important characteristics about which it is necessary to maintain secrecy."

"Italy can be well proud of its motor industry. In addition to the Fiat shops we have three or four other factories where a large number of machines can be turned out daily. At the beginning of the war Italy boasted of less than a hundred airplanes and about a dozen fliers. Now every young man in Italy wants to fly."

"Italy loves America, and their friendship will be further cemented by this war. America can have any-

thing Italy has, and it is a part of my mission to tender to the American Government our types of machines, motors, or planes to use if it sees fit. This is the very least we can do to show our appreciation."

"Italy needs raw materials to continue her work in the manufacture of airplane material, and I believe that within a very short time this material will be furnished by America. Then we can show Germany what we can do in the air, and the crushing defeat the Italians gave the Austrians during the last ten days will be only a sample of what the Italians will do aided by America and her other Allies."

Captain Bevoine will remain in Washington for several days, and then will return to his headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. Very soon a recruiting mission for Italian aviators will begin work in this country.

## NORWEGIAN ATTACHE PRAISES ARMY CAMPS

Impressed By Quality Of American Soldiers In The Making

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
San Francisco, August 12.—Major Reginald Hovels, a Norwegian officer, has officially inspected the American army cantonments and training camps for the Norwegian Legation at Washington. Visiting the department of the army commander here he said: "The manner in which your men are supplied is wonderful. They have enthusiasm, what you call pep, that marks them as distinctive. In this respect they are in many cases superior to the trained troops in Europe and they are wonderful specimens of manhood. In the south, east and north, everywhere I saw the same thing, your young men, by thousands, with eager enthusiasm, working hard as splendid soldiers. Military critics no longer doubt the efficiency of American soldiers. Just see what your Americans are doing now in Europe."

## WAR TROPHIES EXHIBITED

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Los Angeles, August 12.—In eleven days the exposition of war trophies has been visited by 199,000 persons. More than 2,000 trophies captured by the American, British, Canadian, French, Italian and Belgian troops are being shown. The exposition next opens in Chicago.

## Obituary

Mrs. A. J. Clark

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Ambrose J. Clark, who passed away at the General Hospital Monday, were held yesterday at the Pashens-Jac Cemetery and were attended by a large number of sympathetic friends. The Rev. Father R. Jacquinet of the Church of the Sacred Heart officiated.

Floral tributes were beautiful and many, including wreaths by Mrs. B. Green and family, Mrs. C. L. Gutierrez, Mrs. de Villard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Corneek, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Mrs. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Spooner, Minnie S. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Josephson, N. M. Harlow, Mrs. D. Lee, Mrs. F. G. Shirdan and Helen and Mr. and Mrs. H. Markham.

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## TOBACCO MONOPOLY WILL BE REORGANISED

Director Named For Bureau Tsao Ju-lin Tried To Sell

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
Peking, August 8.—The relations between the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, the Government, and the foreign creditors whose advances to China are secured on the Wine and Tobacco tax are still confused, and an appointment that has just been made, that of Mr. Ting Lai-yang, former Salt Commissioner of Kwangtung, as Chief Director of the Bureau, does not make things any the clearer.

Mr. Ting took up his new post yesterday, and in the afternoon had an audience with the Prime Minister. He was instructed by General Tuan to give his whole time and attention to the re-organisation of the Bureau, so as to make it possible for the tobacco merchants to redeem their promise of raising five million dollars tax per annum, in addition to floating an internal loan to relieve the Government's necessities. The tobacco merchants state that the tobacco monopoly, re-organised by clean-handed officials, can be made to produce a revenue quite beyond anything the Government has hitherto thought possible, and they have assured the Government that if effective re-organisation is attempted they will support the Government in every possible way.

It is understood that the first step contemplated by Mr. Ting is the separation of the Bureau from the Ministry of Finance, and his second is to employ foreign experts in the work of re-organisation, and for the establishment of tobacco factories in connection with tobacco farms. If he has a free hand these reforms will be inaugurated almost at once, but the question is whether he will have a free hand. Mr. Ting has had an interview also with the Acting-Minister of Finance, Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, and the latter states that there is now no intention of obtaining a further mortgage on the security of the Wine and Tobacco Tax. Instead, the Government intends to pay off as soon as possible the outstanding loans on this security, so as to have full liberty to re-organise. It is understood, however, that Mr. Tsao does not approve removal of the Bureau from the direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance on the ground that the credit of the Bureau will thereby be impaired and the creditors secured on the wine and tobacco taxes will have ground for complaint. Coming from Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, who would have pawned the whole asset to somebody else and let the present creditors do the best they could for themselves, this is very refreshing doctrine.

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## HANGCHOW IS EN FETE FOR TUCHUN'S BIRTHDAY

Hundreds Being Entertained Daily At Yang Shan-teh's Yamen

China Press Correspondence  
Hangchow, August 12.—The sixtieth birthday of His Excellency Military Governor Yang Shan-teh and Lady Yang are being celebrated in an elaborate manner during these days. Officialdom has outdone itself in the rare and costly presents it has given them. A stage has been erected in one of the spacious courts of the Yamen and some of the most famous actors and actresses of the

country have been secured to supply entertainment for the guests. Thousands are attending the reception which lasts for several days and arrangements have been made for entertaining hundreds of them daily in the banquet hall. Among the guests are many from outside the city for whom the railway has had to provide a number of extra coaches. One of the most active organizations in the city this summer is the Provincial Educational Society, the Chairman of which is Mr. Chiu Tsu-yuan, principal of the First Normal School. The society is occupying its new quarters, handsome, modern building beautifully situated between the forks of the Manchou city canal not far from West Lake. The building was erected during the past year, one of the largest contributors of funds being H. E. President Li Yuan-hung. A regular schedule of

classes is being carried on this summer, the most popular subject studied being Japanese. A series of lectures of interest to teachers is also being conducted. The tennis court and indoor games are also being well patronised. A summer institute for women teachers has been in session in the building of the Girls' Normal School of which most of the teachers are alumnae.

A handbook of information concerning Hangchow prepared by Rev. Robert F. Fitch will soon be issued from the press. The booklet is prepared for the benefit of the tourists and visitors who are coming to Hangchow in increasing numbers. It will contain maps and pictures together with outlines for suggested itineraries for five and a half successive days.

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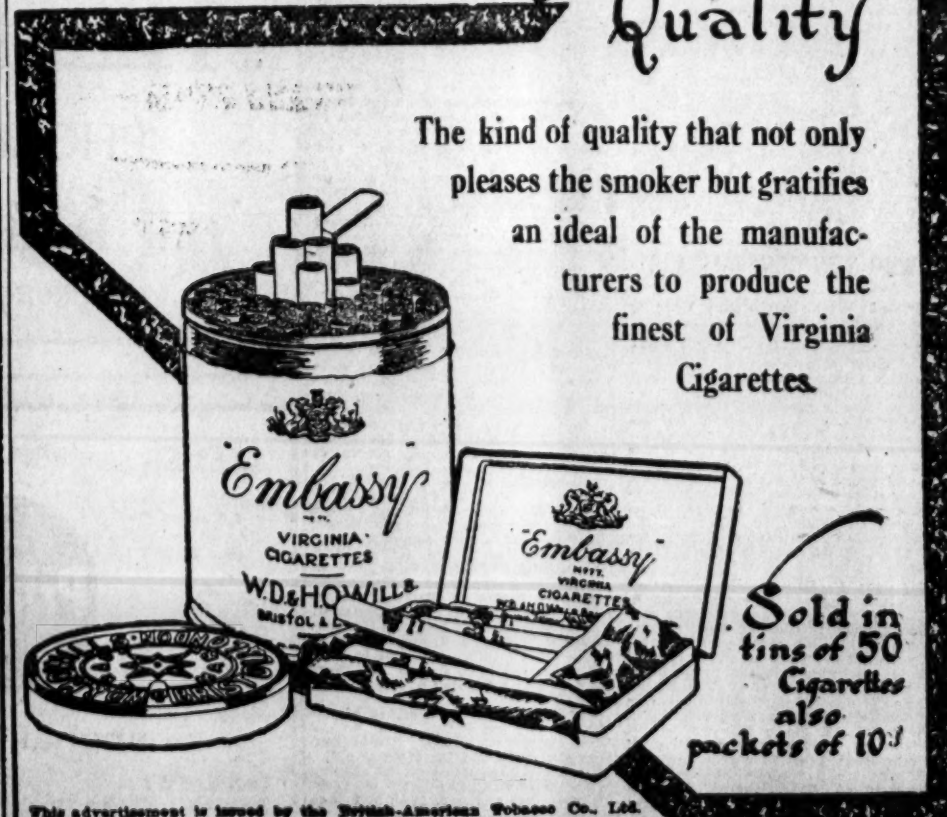
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## 51 NEW GENERALS NAMED BY WILSON

8 Of Major Rank And 43 Brigadiers Chosen By Pershing And March

### 2 OF NATIONAL GUARD

Cornelius Vanderbilt And J. H. Sherburne Included—Douglas MacArthur Also

Washington, June 28.—President Wilson today sent to the Senate the names of eight new Major Generals and forty-three Brigadier Generals of the National Army to fill vacancies now existing in the military service. Most of the men advanced in rank are now serving in France, and the selections are those of General Pershing. Officers in this country were selected by General March, Chief of Staff, and in both cases the lists show that the capabilities of the officers, and not their seniority in the service, governed their selection.

General Pershing's list includes two National Guard Colonels—Cornelius Vanderbilt and John H. Sherburne—to be Brigadier Generals. The others are all regulars.

Following are the nominations:

#### Brigadier Generals To Be Major

**Generals**  
Patrick, Mason M.  
Lewis, Edward M.  
Snow, William J.  
Smith, William R.  
Traub, Peter E.  
Graves, William S.  
Harbord, James G.  
Summerville, Chas. P.

#### Colonels To Be Brigadier Generals

Walcutt, Chas. C. Jr.  
Christian, Edward R.  
Winans, Edward R.  
Jackson, William P.  
Rockenbach, Samuel D.  
Walker, Merriwether L.  
Rosenbaum, Otto R.  
King, Edward L.  
Bishop, Harry G.  
Craig, Malin.  
Bjornstad, Alfred W.  
Moseley, Geo. V. H.  
MacArthur, Douglas  
Sherburne, John H.  
Durfee, Lucius L.  
Hornbrook, James J.  
Smith, Harry A.  
Bradley, John J.  
Hickok, Howard R.  
Cruikshank, William  
Shelton, George H.  
Connor, William D.  
Moses, Andrew.  
Davis, Robert C.  
Hatch, Henry J.  
Hurt, Wilson R.  
Piske, Harold C.  
Vanderbilt, Cornelius  
Hedekin, Charles A.  
Morrow, James J.  
Saffarans, George C.  
Ely, Hanson E.  
Kutz, Charles W.  
Parker, Francis Le J.  
Stewart, Menard B.  
Bosley, Albert J.  
Stephens, John E.  
Spaulding, Oliver L. Jr.  
Booth, Ewing E.  
Marshall, Richard C. Jr.  
Hodges, John N.  
Lord, Herbert M., Qm. Corps.  
Kean, Jefferson H., Medical Corps.

In making up his list of Major Generals, General Pershing showed his estimation of the services of his former Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord, who was recently assigned to command the Marine Brigade. It was a part of this brigade which figured in the fighting about Chateau-Thierry, which has brought new honor to the Marine Corps.

General March also has shown his appreciation of his chief assistant, Brig. Gen. William S. Graves, who has been closely connected with the development of the war army, first as Secretary to the General Staff under General Scott and Ellis and later as First Assistant to the Chief of Staff, under General March.

It is regarded as possible that General Graves' promotion will mean his early assignment to service in the field, instead of with the General Staff.

Among the new Brigadiers, the selection of Colonel MacArthur, now Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division, and formerly the press censor of the War Department during the Mexican border trouble and the first months of the war, attracted attention. The officer's record both in the organization of the Rainbow Division, the first National Guard force to go over, and later in the trenches, where he was decorated by the French commander for gallantry and was wounded in action, won him his advancement, as he was a Major of the Engineer Corps when war was declared. He is a son of the late Lieut. Gen. MacArthur.

Officers here viewed the list of promotions as a strong one. It was apparent that the policy of selection for merit, regardless of seniority, rank of an officer, now is firmly fixed throughout the army.

#### WHO NEW GENERALS ARE

##### Harbord Won Distinction Leading Marines At The Marne

New York, June 29.—Of the seven new Major Generals named by President Wilson yesterday the best known is James G. Harbord, the officer who commanded the Marines during the recent fighting on the Marne. He entered the army as a private twenty-nine years ago and is today considered one of the most brilliant leaders in the American service. He is one of General Pershing's closest friends and went to France as Colonel and Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Force. He is 52 years old and a citizen of Kansas.

Charles P. Summerville, another of the new Major Generals, went to France as the commanding officer of the artillery brigade of the Rainbow Division. He is a former artillerist instructor at West Point and organized about six years ago the great artillery training camp at Tobyhanna, Penn. General Summerville is a native of Florida and was graduated at West Point in 1892. He is 51 years old.

William G. Graves is a native of Texas and a West Pointer of the class of 1889. He has served twice as a member of the General Staff in Washington. He is an infantryman and is 53 years old.

Peter E. Traub, a New Yorker, is

## Lillian Russell Made Sergeant In Marines



LILLIAN RUSSELL.

Lillian Russell, the actress, who is Mrs. Alexander Moore, wife of a Pittsburgh newspaper publisher, has been given the rank of sergeant in the United States Marines. Mrs. Moore was honored as a special recognition of her work in recruiting for the Marine Corps. She is the first woman to receive this honor.

among the new Major Generals. He is a cavalry officer, was graduated at West Point in 1886, and is 54 years old.

Edward M. Lewis was a classmate of General Traub's at West Point. He is of the infantry and is 54 years old. He was born in Indiana.

W. R. Smith, a West Pointer of the class of 1892, is the youngest of the new division commanders. He is from Tennessee and is 50 years old. He is a coast artilleryman.

Mason M. Patrick is the Chief of the Aviation Section, having succeeded Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois several weeks ago. He is a West Pointer, class of 1886. He is from West Virginia, and is 55 years old. He is of the Corps of Engineers.

The best known of the new Brigadiers, so far as New Yorkers are concerned, is Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is in France as Colonel of the engineer regiment of the Twenty-seventh Division, which is made up of the National Guard units of this State. He is the first member of the Vanderbilt family to wear the star of a General. For years he has been an enthusiastic and hard-working officer of the National Guard of New York. He entered the service about fifteen years ago as a junior officer of the old Twelfth Infantry. He was an Inspector General on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Rourke, commander of the New York Division, when he was promoted to Colonel and assigned to command the Twenty-second Engineers.

General Vanderbilt was born in New York in 1873. One of his sons is an enlisted man in the Twenty-seventh Division. He married in 1896 Miss Grace Wilson, a daughter of Richard T. Wilson. He is a director of many corporations, among them the National Park Bank, the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the American Express Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company and the Harriman National Bank.

Douglas MacArthur, another of the new Brigadiers, is by many of his seniors considered the most brilliant young officer in the army. He was graduated at West Point at the head of his class in 1903 and went to France as Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division. He was on General Funston's staff at Vera Cruz. He was born in Arkansas, and is a brother of Captain Arthur MacArthur of the navy. General MacArthur is 35 years old.

Another of the new Brigadiers well known in New York is Ewing E. Booth, who was Chief of Staff on Governors Island when Congress declared war and who went to France as Chief of Staff of the Camp Upton Division. General Booth was Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell's right hand man in the training of the Upton Division of New York City selective draft men. He entered the army from civil life in 1901. General Booth is from Missouri. He is 48 years old.

Malin Craig is from Missouri, and is a son of the late General Craig. He went to France as Chief of Staff of the Division, the Guard Division of the Pacific States. He is a cavalryman, a West Pointer, class of 1898, and is 41 years old. Merck Arkansas, and is a brother of Douglas MacArthur.

Alfred W. Bjornstad, another of the new Brigadiers, is a native of Minnesota, who entered the army from civil life in 1901. He was at one time the American Military Attache in Berlin. General Bjornstad went to France as Chief of Staff of one of the Southern Guard divisions. He is 44 years old.

Robert C. Davis is a former Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point, and was an aid on the staff of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, when General Barry commanded on Governors Island. He is a West Pointer, class of 1888, was born in Pennsylvania and is 42 years old. Albert J. Bosley was for many years a member of the Department Staff on Governors Island. He is a cavalryman and commands one of the field artillery units in France. He is from California, is 42 years old and was graduated at West Point in 1897.

Jay J. Morrow is an officer of engineers, and an honor man of the West Point class of 1891. He is from West Virginia, and is 48 years old. Francis L. J. Parker of the cavalry is from South Carolina, a West Pointer of the class of 1894, and is 45 years old.

John J. Bradley is an infantryman

from Illinois, a member of the West Point class of 1891, and is 49 years old.

George V. Moseley is from Illinois and was graduated at West Point in 1899. He is a cavalryman, and is 44 years old.

Edward L. King is from Massachusetts and was graduated at West Point in 1896. He is a cavalryman and is 45 years old.

Edwin W. Winans, a cavalryman, is from Michigan, was graduated at West Point in 1891, and is 49 years old.

Merriwether L. Walker is an honor man of the West Point class of 1893. He is an engineer, from Virginia, and is 49 years old.

Harry G. Bishop is of the field artillery, was born in Michigan forty years ago, and graduated at West Point in 1897.

William D. Connor of Wisconsin is another honor graduate of West Point, 1897. He is 44 years old.

Howard R. Hickok is a cavalryman, a West Point graduate of 1892, and is 48 years old.

Lucius L. Durfee is from Ohio, was graduated at West Point in 1886, and is 57 years old.

J. J. Hornbrook was born in Indiana, is an officer of cavalry, was graduated at West Point in 1890, and is 50 years old.

William M. Cruikshank is from the District of Columbia, is a field artilleryman, and a West Pointer, class of 1892. He is 48 years old.

George H. Shelton is from Connecticut and 48 years old. He was graduated at West Point in 1896, and is an infantryman.

Andrew Moses is a Texan and a coast artilleryman. He is 44 years old and a West Pointer, class of 1897. Henry J. Hatch entered the army from civil life in 1898. He is from Michigan and is 49 years old.

Wilson R. Hurt, a graduate of West Point, 1890, is a native of Illinois, and is 43 years old.

Harold C. Piske is an honor man of the West Point class of 1908. He is a New Yorker and is 25 years old.

Charles A. Hedekin is from Indiana. He is an infantryman, was graduated at West Point in 1888, and is 53 years old.

C. C. Saffarans is a West Pointer, class of 1891, is 49 years old and comes from Tennessee.

Hanson E. Ely is from Iowa. He is a member of the West Point class of 1891 and is 51 years old.

Charles W. Kutz is another honor graduate of West Point. He is of the class of 1893, is in the engineers and comes from Pennsylvania. He is 48 years old.

John N. Hodges is probably the youngest Brigadier General in the army. He is 34 years old and was one of the top men of the West Point class of 1905. General Hodges is an engineer and is from Maryland.

O. L. Spaulding, Jr., went into the service from civil life, is a native of Michigan, and is 43 years old.

Richard C. Marshall, Jr., is from Virginia, and also went into the service from civil life. He is 39 years old.

Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., is from Ohio and is the oldest of the new Brigadiers. He is a West Pointer, class of 1886, and is 57 years old.

Edward R. Chrusman is from Indiana, was graduated at West Point in 1891, and is 50 years old.

William P. Jacobs is the representative of the Inspector General's Department in the new list. He is also 50 years old and was graduated at West Point in 1891. He is a native of Missouri.

Samuel P. Rockenbach is a Virginian and is 43 years old. He entered the army from civil life in 1891.

#### Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin, etc: Messrs. C. S. W. Bailey and John.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangtung from Ningpo: Mr. Waller.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow: Mr. Judson Paterson.

## MAY HAVE TO DENY WHEAT TO HOLLAND

Large Dutch Shipment Of Potatoes To Germany Stir Official Washington

### DIRECT AID TO NEEDY FOE

Rationing Agreement Provided That Enemy Should Not Benefit—German Pressure Seen

Washington, July 1.—The announcement that the Dutch Government had begun to send large shipments of potatoes into Germany at a time when the armies and civilian population of the Central Powers were most in need of foodstuffs, caused a profound stir in official circles here today, and there were evidences that a serious situation might develop shortly if the program were continued.

The latest advices are that Holland proposes to send equal amounts of potatoes to Germany and the allied Governments, and is prepared to devote 50,000 tons to these trades. The Allies, however, do not need or desire any such amount of potatoes, and the fear is expressed that if the pact is kept practically all of the 50,000 tons may reach Germany, where they would be immediately available for the armies against which American soldiers are fighting.

The situation is considered doubly critical as a result of dispatches stating that Germany had decided to reduce its potato ration from seven to three pounds weekly, and that there was grave doubt that the later ration could be maintained. Some felt that the attitude of Holland in coming to Germany's rescue at such a moment was one which the United States could not permit without definite and far-reaching measures as a protest.

It was even possible, it was said to-night, that a situation might be created where the United States would feel itself unable to reach an agreement by which Holland would receive various foodstuffs it desires if it wishes to continue its trade relations with Germany and send large quantities of potatoes for the upkeep of the Germans.

Germany's Most Critical Time  
The best advices obtainable here are that Germany will face the most critical situation of the war, so far as food is concerned, from this time until Aug. 15, when it will begin to "eat its new harvest." The supplies from the Ukraine have been disappointing because of internal conditions, and the fact that crops did not come up to expectations. Large quantities of the supplies from this source also must be sent to Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria in an effort to prevent social and political unrest.

The meat supply has been cut to a minimum because of the fact that northern neutral nations of Europe, largely as a result of the American embargo policy, have been forced to slaughter their herds and cannot maintain the steady shipments which were possible in 1916 and 1917. All of these facts have contributed to the gravity of a situation such as now has developed.

News despatches which reached this country yesterday stated that Germany had promised to send 50,000 tons of coal into Holland during July in return for the potatoes. Further information which has been received here intimates that Germany is ready to go even further than that and is willing to mortgage its next wheat harvest by promising to contribute from it to Holland thousands of tons of which it the Dutch will go through with the present deal and aid Germany in the present crisis.

If Holland were to ship but 25,000 tons of potatoes into Germany at

once, this amount would represent at least five times the quantity which was exported by the Dutch to the Germans in all of last year. The promise of Holland to send an equal amount of potatoes to the Allies is considered a meaningless phrase, as the Allies of the United States, with other sources to draw upon, are not in need of such supplies.

That Germany has used the greatest pressure to bring Holland to the point where such a proposition would be granted at a time when a rationing system was being considered by diplomatic agents of the United States and the Dutch Government, was considered certain. Germany's determination to bend Holland to its will was also accepted as the best proof that reports which have been obtained by the Allied nations concerning Germany's depleted food supplies were true.

#### Getting Wheat From America

At the present time Holland is receiving wheat from the United States under the terms set forth by President Wilson in his proclamation taking over the 500,000 tons of Dutch shipping in waters over which this Government had jurisdiction. The President said that Holland would receive approximately 100,000, and of this amount about 20,000 tons has been shipped.

At that time, however, there was an understanding that no shipments of foodstuffs were to contribute even indirectly to the aid of Germany or other nations at war with the United States. Food conditions in Holland are now so serious that Dutch newspapers have voiced a protest against large shipments of potatoes being sent into Germany at this time, and there are some who feel that Holland would not be able to do to deplete its stores if it did not receive American grain and knew that a rationing agreement would not be reached if the export of potatoes to Germany was continued.

It had been the intention of the United States Government to reach an agreement with Holland under which that nation would receive, in addition to the 100,000 tons of wheat allotted when the Dutch ships were taken over, a ration sufficient to maintain its people. In fact, it had been intended to proceed in reaching this agreement along lines similar to those which would have been adopted had Holland consented to charter its ships to the United States and had made unnecessary the seizure of the vessels.

But agreements of this kind which have been made with other neutral nations have been upon the basis that Germany should not profit directly or indirectly from American supplies, and the point has now been raised that the present attitude of Holland in sending large shipments of potatoes to Germany might be questioned in this connection.

There have been other evidences of the steps which Germany has taken to force Holland to grant its desires, and these have been reflected in negotiations which have been going on over the sending of Dutch ships here to replace requisitioned tonnage which carries wheat to Holland. Germany is doing everything in its power to prevent Holland from maintaining amicable relations with the United States on this point, and no definite settlement has been reached.

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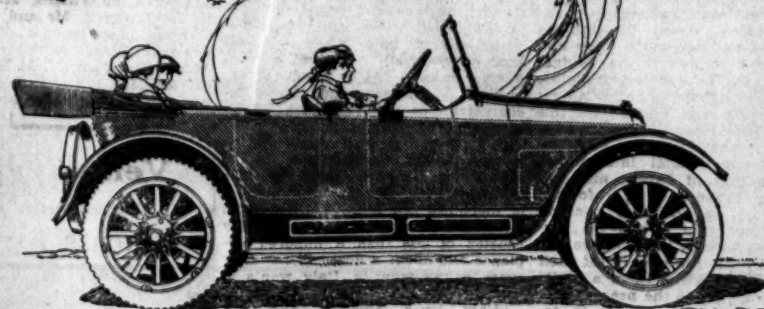
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## WEATHER

Misty, damp, hot weather in our  
regions. Threats of thunder-  
storms in the Central District.  
Rough sea on both sides of  
Formosa.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 14, 1918

## Future Development of Shanghai Harbor

THERE is no disputing the fact  
that if Shanghai is to keep pace  
not only with the trade boom that is  
expected to follow in the wake of the  
present war, but also with the  
general material development of this  
magnificent country, due provision  
must be made for the requisite ex-  
pansion of Shanghai's scope as a  
port. And the success of any scheme  
providing for this vital expansion  
of Shanghai is contingent on our  
ability to furnish the necessary ac-  
commodation for the future ocean-  
going leviathans and modern means  
of rationally handling the transit of  
cargo and passengers, which will be  
the outstanding features of future  
shipping.

The present status of Shanghai as  
a port should not be allowed to be  
considered the zenith of its possi-  
bilities, for such an attitude would  
mean that Shanghai would before  
very long be dislodged from pride  
of place by rival ports with more  
enterprise. For this reason, the  
report on the Future Development  
of Shanghai Harbor which was  
issued in the opening part of this  
month for the Whangpoo Con-  
servancy Board by three well-  
qualified experts, Mr. H. von Heiden-  
stam, Dr. J. G. Richter and Mr. P. G.  
Hornell, must be readily welcomed  
by everyone seriously interested in  
the future of Shanghai, and China  
generally, as a valuable and timely  
reminder administered for the pur-  
pose of combating any possible  
apathy and of opening our eyes to  
the vast potentialities of Shanghai.

Although the scope covered by the  
report is purely in the nature of  
tentative suggestions, it points the  
way to the assumption of an under-  
lying fact that is not only possible  
but will be found vitally imperative  
if Shanghai is not to be outgrown,  
and outpaced by the gigantic strides  
that are being made in the realm of  
world communication shipping. The  
simplifiers of the report have  
opened out to us a range of possi-  
bilities that will make of Shanghai  
one of the large harbors in the world,  
by comparison with which the  
Shanghai of the present day will  
appear diminutive. The compelling  
experts have assumed the attitude  
of refraining from finally condemning  
any of the alternative schemes  
embodied in their report, in spite of  
drawbacks and difficulties, but to  
most people, the roundest scheme  
appears to be that providing for a  
harbor furnished with such a water-  
depth that it can accommodate the  
largest ships which can pass the  
Panama Canal, where the water-  
depth when fully developed will be  
40 ft., the situation of the harbor to  
be such that an increment of another  
five or ten feet shall be possible, if  
such is made necessary by the  
further increase in draught of the  
vessels plying on the Pacific. In  
other words, a harbor with the lowest  
low water-depth of 40 ft. and of 36  
ft. in the approaches, if tidal, is  
necessary, with possibilities for  
further deepening. One possibility  
would be the transformation of the  
Whangpoo into a dock harbor, which  
would equip this port between Woo-  
lung and Shanghai with a length of  
shore—on both sides of the river—

totaling 22 miles along which deep  
water quays might be constructed.  
The basin would have a width of  
from 1,000 to 2,250 ft., sufficient for  
the largest vessels. Its area would  
be 6.3 square miles, seven times that  
of the London dock and 2½ times  
that of the present harbor in Ham-  
burg, with scope for extension above  
Shanghai, rendering the prospects of  
future development almost limitless.

The points for emphasis in connec-  
tion with the recommendations of  
the Whangpoo Conservancy experts  
are obvious. The continued rapid  
development of Shanghai and China  
is, of course, the raison d'être of the  
scheme proposed. If there were no  
chance for such development, the  
scheme would clearly have no basis  
to stand upon. But who can seriously  
deny the future material develop-  
ment of this country? Shanghai is  
placed in a position near the mouth  
of the Yangtze commanding the  
trade of the Valley. Its hinterland,  
in the sense of center of transship-  
ment and as a first class ocean port,  
is nothing less than the whole  
Yangtze Valley, and development  
has proceeded at an increasing rate  
ever since its opening in 1843. It  
handles nearly half the trade of  
China. It is free of the immediate  
political influences of Peking, Han-  
kow and Canton. The indestruc-  
tibility of scientific knowledge, the  
economic forces at work, and the  
growth of the United States and  
Japan make it certain that China  
will continue to develop, and the  
Pacific will gain in economic im-  
portance. No one can seriously  
suggest that the instability of  
China's Government will last for  
ever, and such instability seems to  
affect Shanghai less than other  
places.

It is of equal importance to  
emphasize that the existing works  
have not been wasted. The Con-  
servancy works have so far kept the  
port open and so prevented its decay.  
They seem to have produced a regu-  
lar and moderately deep channel  
which we conjecture will, with  
further works, always serve as a  
future scheme. The "scraping" of  
eleven million taels seems an ex-  
aggerated statement. What is pro-  
posed at this juncture is only con-  
clusive investigation, so as to  
arrive at a final reliable answer to  
the problem. No final scheme has  
been propounded. Apparently it is  
impossible to decide without de-  
tailed study and preparation of  
alternatives. Two years' time is  
said to be required for this. The  
cost must be relatively small; all  
schemes can be considered and ex-  
perts can be consulted. Time  
presses, because even with no delay,  
either in investigation, preparation,  
inauguration or execution of any  
scheme, several years will, we  
understand necessarily elapse before  
any effect or actual improvement is  
felt.

Regarding the financial aspect of  
the question, eighty-five odd million  
taels is spoken of, and, while the  
actual training works, etc., are said  
to require twenty years to create,  
the whole scheme will apparently  
take thirty or more years to com-  
plete, while results are probably not  
to be anticipated, before some five or  
ten years after the actual commence-  
ment of operations. This would  
march with the progress of the port  
and serve to accelerate its com-  
mercial expansion. Thus an average  
of some two to three millions a year  
is apparently necessary. This is  
admittedly a large sum, but Shang-  
hai's total trade is worth about five  
hundred million taels, and we note  
that the proceeds of the Conservancy  
Tax of 3 percent on Customs Dues  
to date has averaged about half a  
million per year. The impending  
tariff revision should probably raise  
this to at least six lakhs. A couple  
of years hence, the suggested in-  
crease to ten percent of the Customs  
Revenue should produce some two  
millions per annum. Twenty years  
later, if the scheme is executed,  
there can be virtually no doubt that  
the trade and revenue will have  
doubled. Thus ten percent on the  
Customs Revenue should clearly  
produce an average sum sufficient  
for the scheme. A sound financial  
basis seems obtainable without  
embarrassment. Large loans would  
encumber the scheme with interest  
and are very undesirable.

As Mr. Tyler remarks, if Shanghai  
becomes a first-class port, it can  
easily handle a proposition of this  
order, ambitious as it is. It appears  
that unless some such scheme is  
carried out, Shanghai will become a  
secondary port of the same class as  
all the other northern and central  
coast and river ports of the present  
time, subsidiary to other neighbor-  
ing ports, more especially Kobe,  
which seems to be making a bid for  
premier position. Furthermore,  
China will have no first-class port  
from which she can handle her  
national trade. The fate of Shanghai  
is right now dependent on the hand-  
ling of the port facility problem. The  
time to begin is NOW.

## Yokohama Boy In France

The Work Of The U. S. Ambulance Corps

We quote below from the Japan  
Chronicle an interesting letter from  
a "Yokohama boy" now in France  
with the U. S. Ambulance Corps,  
written to his parents on June 2,  
last:

Sunday, June 2, 1918.  
I'm sitting in front of my tent in  
a field where lots of cows are pas-  
turing, and the sun is pouring down  
and it is all so quiet. I can hardly  
believe it myself. Yes, after five  
long weeks, the division came out  
of the trenches night before last, and  
now we are all on "repos" about  
20 km. behind the lines and having  
the time of our lives. The reaction  
after those five, not over active but  
none the less nervous, weeks, has set  
in and the war could be miles away  
for all we do or care. But before  
other things happen, let me never  
forget them and while the restric-  
tions on the length and number of  
pages to letters has been lifted, let  
me give you a few details, that I  
omitted in my previous letters.

To begin with, the sector was a  
bad one, but fortunately we arrived  
just after the offensive, although  
artillery fire was heavy throughout  
our stay and that is what we have  
most to fear. The ambulance sec-  
tion that we relieved had a pretty  
bad time of it, lost several cars and  
had quite a few wounded, and we  
were far from being backed by their  
accounts of things. A first visit to  
the posts didn't do much to improve  
our morale. And this is why: three  
of our four posts were bad, real bad.  
The one where I made my debut  
was in a village 1,000 yards from the  
enemy. In the village itself, about  
300 yards in the road before you get  
to it, I was in plain view of the  
enemy, and the feeling is distinctly  
unpleasant. You can rest assured  
that when I crossed these open  
stretches I lost no time, and the  
speed that I went would have made  
a New York traffic cop chuckle. The  
post itself is in the cellar of a house,  
or rather a ruin that was a house,  
for I have never seen such a picture  
of utter devastation. There was not  
a whole brick left in the place. It  
was pitiful. But I never even  
if I am reincarnated and live till  
eternity, will I forget those first 24  
hours spent up there. The last  
echoes of the offensive were still  
booming, so we were forced to stay  
down in the abri the whole time,  
except, of course, when we had to  
haul in some wounded, and the stay-  
ing was mighty uncomfortable. No  
place was overcrowded, and  
more would keep coming in to lodge  
the shells, and suddenly the boche  
began throwing gas shells into the  
village. For 45 minutes we had to  
sit in that little, hot, stuffy, over-  
crowded hole with our gas masks  
on, and try to be comfortable while  
you're sneezing and crying. That  
was one unpleasant experience. No  
thing is always worth while, and if  
I can carry into my future career  
the same enthusiasm and ardor that  
I feel today, I shall not feel that  
those months have been wasted.

of a repos after five weeks of con-  
stant strain, and when the next night  
just cut out at 1 a.m. to meet the  
battalion at the cross-roads to help  
the sore-footed ones they were all  
singing.

That day was my heaviest. I  
worked from 1 a.m. to 6 p.m. steady,  
and when it came to bed-time I had  
anticipated about two hours and slept  
till 9 a.m. the next morning. And  
oh what a glorious awakening! A  
cow was chewing grass two feet away  
from my head, while the sun was  
beating down and all was so nice and  
warm and perfumed and quiet. To-  
day I have just had the time of my  
life wandering around the beautiful  
country and snoozing in the grass.  
This afternoon two cars filled with  
our boys, including myself, went  
down to the river about 2 km. away  
and bathed and took sun baths. We  
picked a glorious little spot and played  
around like schoolboys all the  
afternoon. It was the best 24 hours  
that I've spent since I've been in  
France but I hope not the last.

I may 24 hours and 24 hours only.  
For the order has just come that we  
leave tonight or tomorrow. But they  
have been enough to keep me going  
again for a long while, for all I need  
is just a few more such beautiful  
days.

I haven't the slightest idea where  
we go, but I think I know and I  
am sure you can imagine. Wherever  
it is, I suppose will mean hard  
work, but I don't mind as I am feel-  
ing gloriously fit and have an insatiable  
appetite.

All permissions have been tem-  
porarily suspended, so there is no  
chance of getting to Bordeaux for  
the present anyway. I am dis-  
appointed, but such big things are  
going on that it is hardly right to  
complain, so I am not complaining,  
but I do hope the boche will tire  
out soon. They might just as well,  
for "ils nous n'auront pas" and I  
don't want to miss the time when  
I turn "on les aurs".

I feel happier this evening than I  
have been in a long while and that  
is saying a good deal, and don't  
want to stop writing, but it seems  
to me that I have sufficiently im-  
posed on the kindness of the Censor.  
If you could see how beautiful every-  
thing is, feel the satisfaction I have  
of knowing that I have actually ac-  
complished something worth while  
and have still world while things  
to do, you would understand  
better. It is probably the first time  
in my life that I have had this in-  
tense and happy satisfaction in the  
hugeness that it presents itself to-  
day, and the effect has been so in-  
spiring to me that I shall always  
remember it, and when the time  
comes to change my duties from a  
soldier to those of a civilian, I know  
I shall remember it. A worth while  
thing is always worth while, and if  
I can carry into my future career  
the same enthusiasm and ardor that  
I feel today, I shall not feel that  
those months have been wasted.

## Correspondence

## Japanese Side of Hongkew Riots

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir:—Quite a lot of corre-  
spondence has appeared in your  
columns in connection with the Hong-  
kew troubles which I have perused  
with interest, but so far none has  
ever touched upon the deeds of the  
Chinese Police involved in the mis-  
deeds. I venture therefore to voice  
the representative Japanese view of  
this matter.

Whatever wrongs the Chinese  
Police might have suffered previous-  
ly at the hands of some lawless  
Japanese, no one in the world can  
deny it is an unpardonable sin that  
the policemen, whose duty it is to  
maintain peace and order, should  
break out in an organized riot against  
civilians and attack them indiscrimi-  
nately simply to avenge their mal-  
treated comrades. Means were not  
lacking to control the hot-headed  
Japanese in a peaceful manner. In  
short, these Chinese Policemen did  
just the contrary to what they were  
employed for, hence the discredit  
of the Japanese Resident Corporation  
in connection with the police  
question.

Much has been said about the  
"inefficiency" of the Japanese Police  
Force, presumably from their failure  
to control the lawless situation, but  
being few in number how could they  
handle such an overwhelming crowd  
unless they were prepared for a  
clash which would have led to more  
serious consequences? They tried  
their best but failed. It was a  
question of numerical strength, not  
of individual "efficiency."

The sons of Dai Nippon have a  
sense of duty and a spirit of self-  
sacrifice and will not flinch from an-  
danger in the discharge of their  
duty, as strikingly illustrated by the  
death of the Japanese constable, the  
late Mr. Sawada, while we know of  
many instances where Chinese police  
have fled from the sounds of a re-  
volver or the shadow of an armed  
robber.

In conclusion the British and  
American residents here whose  
brethren are shedding their blood in  
the mighty cause of Justice have  
not uttered a single word of criti-  
cism against the flagrant acts of  
savagery and inhumanity on the part  
of the Chinese Police, which is in-  
explicable to me unless it is due to  
prejudice against the islanders.  
Thanking you for your valuable  
space and enclosing my card, yours  
etc.,

DAI NIPPON.

Shanghai, Aug. 13, 1918.

Japanese Suspicions  
Of America

Intervention In Siberia And  
Its Object

(Japan Chronicle)

We have quoted numerous ex-  
tracts from Japanese papers in which  
doubt has been expressed and  
suspicious set out regarding Ameri-  
can activities in Siberia—the burden  
of all of which has been that Japan  
must take care that her special in-  
terests—acquired or assumed—are  
not interfered with by foreign in-  
terlopers. The sentiment has not  
been quite so crudely stated in so  
many words, but it has been evident  
enough between the lines. We quote  
below some comment by the Herald  
of Asia, a weekly edited by one of  
Japan's most accomplished journal-  
ists using the English language,  
which introduces a translation from  
one of the leading Japanese dailies  
in Tokyo:

"We deeply regret to observe a  
growing tendency in a section of our  
Press to view the attitude of the  
American Government on the sub-  
ject of Siberian intervention with  
suspicion and resentment. We such  
sentiments confined to the yellow  
papers, the matter would not call for  
special comment. It cannot, how-  
ever, be lightly dismissed when the  
hus and cry is taken up by an im-  
portant and highly-respected organ  
like the Yomiuri Shimbun. It is a  
well-known fact that the editorial  
policy of that paper is now shaped  
by a retired diplomat of Am-  
bassadorial rank, with a wide range  
of experience. Under his personal  
guidance and direction, the Yomiuri's  
editorial utterances have come to  
command growing attention and  
respect among the thinking section  
of the public. It is, therefore, with  
pain and surprise we see it discuss  
our relations with America with un-  
wonted heat and umbrage.

"The article in question was printed  
in the Yomiuri of July 24, as the  
first of a series under the general  
caption of 'International Relations.'  
It bears unmistakable characteristics  
of style associated with the dis-  
tinguished ex-ambassador, and the  
views ventilated in it are remarkable  
enough to deserve some extended at-  
tention. The writer begins with a  
reference to those happy days of con-  
cluded friendship between Japan  
and the United States when they  
stood to each other in the relations  
of two loving brothers. 'America,'  
he says, 'was the elder and Japan  
the younger brother, the elder  
brother guiding and instructing the  
younger, while the latter faithfully  
accepted the former's guidance.'  
Particularly at the time of our war  
with Russia the United States took  
pride in Japan's victories as though  
they were her own victories. With  
the restoration of peace, however,  
there came to pass a curious change  
in our relations with America, which  
began to be disturbed by doubt and  
misgivings. Our contemporary thinks  
that the misunderstanding between  
the two nations was no doubt caused  
in some case by the conflict of in-  
terests, but that sentimental causes  
played a more important part. In  
any case the blame, in its opinion,  
does not lie exclusively with either  
of the nations, both must be held  
responsible.

"In spite of occasional misun-  
derstandings the Yomiuri has hitherto  
been firmly convinced that there was  
no cause for war between the two  
countries—a conviction which it has  
assiduously ventilated at every oppor-  
tunity. The turn which events have  
recently taken, however, compels our  
contemporary to entertain misgivings  
on this point. It then goes on as  
follows:

"There is, to begin with, room for  
doubt as to the motive that prompt-  
ed the United States to refuse  
its approval of a Japanese expedition  
to Siberia in the face of an en-  
thusiastic advocacy of such a step  
by Great Britain and France. Amer-  
ica now proposes to limit the Japa-  
nese troops to be sent to Vladivostok  
to the same number as her own  
troops, and we are informed that the  
present American proposal contains  
a number of other minute precau-  
tionary conditions. All this points  
to the existence in her mind of a  
deep suspicion of us and grave un-  
certainties about our activities. Is it  
not her own interests that render  
her so suspicious and uneasy about  
Japan?

"We are told repeatedly that Rus-  
sia suspects Japan. But it has to  
be borne in mind that America's own  
suspicion may possibly help in caus-  
ing and stimulating suspicion among  
the Russians. Would it not be ex-  
tremely regrettable, should the  
event prove that the American  
policy, instead of trying to ally the  
Russian suspicion (supposing it ex-  
isted), practically tended to fan such  
suspicion?

"The spectacle of America so  
deeply concerning herself about  
Siberia, cannot but lead us to suspect  
some important ambitions on her  
part concerning that country. Such  
suspicion is not confined to ourselves,  
and this fact, it may be hoped, will  
be carefully considered by her. There  
may possibly be no lack of Ameri-  
cans who may dismiss the matter  
with a smile, thinking that a poor  
and small nation like Japan may be  
safely provoked without any fear of  
serious consequences. But nothing is  
more dangerous to the preservation  
of friendship than the feelings of  
contempt and fear. If China was not  
filled with contempt for Japan, there  
would not have occurred the disas-  
trous war between the two coun-  
tries. The war between Japan and  
Russia would certainly have been  
avoided, if Russia had not despised  
Japan and if Japan had not feared  
Russia. In fighting America, if  
Japan's chances of victory are slight,  
we do not believe she would suffer

(Continued on Page 7)

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## TESTIMONIALS

FROM OFFICERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

TO THE NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Capt.—R.F.A. writes: "I am very pleased with the tele-  
scope. I have compared it with what I consider the very best telescope  
out here for military purposes, of which I have the loan and when I  
have to return it shall be content with yours. It is much superior to the  
service telescopes served out to us."

Major—R.F.A. writes: "It is a wonderful telescope for its  
size, equal to our large 'telescopes.'"

Capt.—Regt., writes: "I am struck with their power and ac-  
curacy."

Lt. Col.—Seaforth Highlanders, writes: "It is first rate and  
when set upon its stand I have never looked through a better."

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## The Secrets Of Light Heat

Both Are Found In The Sunbeams, And There Is No Essential  
Difference In The Nature Of The Etheral  
Waves That Produce Them

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Does not the heat that accompanies a wave of sunlight travel as fast as the sunlight itself? When a cloud passes before the sun we still have light, but the heat vanishes. When the sun reappears, if we stand in a sheltered spot we perceive the heat as quickly as the light. Is heat really a part of light; is it a companion of light, or is it a product of friction?"

It would be more nearly true to

say that light is a part of heat than that it is a part of light. Both, however, are merely effects of radiant energy, which traverses the hypothetical medium called "the ether," in the form of waves, and these waves in the ether all have the same speed of transmission, but different effects because they differ in frequency and intensity of vibration.

Any heated body sends out radiant energy and any of the waves thus sent out may produce heat again if they fall upon another body capable

of absorbing them, and thereby transforming them into vibratory motions of its molecules, such vibratory motions constituting the phenomenon that we call heat.

When the waves of radiant energy are of certain lengths, ranging from about one 39,000th to one 70,000th of an inch, they affect our organs of vision, and produce the phenomenon that we call light. These same waves, when absorbed, also produce heat, while the other waves, which never produce light, all give rise to heat. Thus it is evident that "heat" is a term covering a broader range of radiant energy than is included in the term "light." The effects called light and color are due to some peculiarity in the molecular constitution of the body acted upon by the radiation, which peculiarity manifests itself only when waves of a particular kind impinge upon the body; but a body may be heated by any kind of radiant waves, provided simply that it absorbs them.

A "black body," in the scientific sense of the term, is one which absorbs all the radiation falling upon it, and theoretically the entire energy thus received, whether capable of affecting the sense of sight or not, must reappear, in the absorbing body, in the form of heat.

Another way of stating the case is that if it were possible to eliminate from the sun's rays all the waves capable of affecting the eye, and thus to render the sun invisible, the other waves, which have no effect upon the eye, would still cause the sensation of heat to come from an invisible sun. On the other hand, if all the rays capable of being transformed into heat were eliminated the luminous rays would be included among them, and no radiant energy whatever would come from the sun.

The waves of radiant energy while passing, all at the same speed, through the ether are neither light nor heat, and they only become transformed into one or the other, or into both, when they are arrested by some material body lying in their way. Some of them are peculiarly effective in producing photographic action, and these have been called

"actinic rays," although they, no more than the so-called light rays, form a distinctive kind of energy.

The actinic rays resemble the light rays in that their special effect is produced upon bodies having a particular molecular constitution calculated to respond to them. The fact that the rays which ordinarily produce the greatest heating effect are near the red end of the spectrum, while those which have the most photographic power are found near the violet end, is not an indication, as it was once thought to be, of a real distinction between them and the light-producing rays and distinction is in the receiving bodies and not in the nature of the rays. This becomes more manifest when we consider color.

A beam of sunlight falling upon a rose is reflected in a rush of red; the same beam striking a violet returns suffused with a cerulean hue. The difference in effect is due to the molecular composition of the petals of the two different flowers. The sunbeam, being made up of intermingled colors, which, when intimately combined, make white light, offers all that it possesses alike to the rose and the violet, but the rose takes and absorbs all the waves of color except the red, which it reflects, and the violet, having a different taste in these things, drinks in the red, orange, yellow, etc., and reflects only certain tints of the blue part of the spectrum.

It is worth remembering that it is the rejected part of the radiation that characterizes flowers and other colored objects. That which their inmost nature rebels against is the very thing which, to us, seems typical of them. The rose, in its invisible heart, detests red, just as the violet detests the hue that we associate with its name, and will have none of it, flinging it away in little twinkling wavelets that seem to stain the air with azure in some moist shady nook by a brook's side.

You are wrong in your observation about the effect of a cloud over the sun, for the light fades simultaneously with the coming of the chill, of the shadow, and when the heat javelins come back with the sunbeams they are neither swifter nor slower than the arrows of light, for Apollo shoots them from the same bow and in the same volley.

tions of true friendship between Japan and America. It is our duty to endeavor to see the situation in its true light and by frank and unreserved discussion to consider the means of consolidating such friendship.

"The Yomiuri's article [the Herald of Asia proceeds] should not be viewed in the same light as the usual ebullitions in the sensational section of the Press. We must fully acknowledge its perfect sincerity in desiring the preservation of cordial friendship between Japan and America; it is simply the excess of that desire that has led it to speak out so plainly. We cannot, however, agree with our contemporary in regarding the present as a fit moment for talking of war even in a hypothetical way. Nor do we think that any good can come out of imputing motives to the American Government in regard to its Siberian policy. The American Government has always made plain the reasons why it did not agree with the European Allies in refusing to approve the line of policy suggested by them. We may not like those reasons, but they are there plainly stated, and there is no necessity to go behind them in search of ulterior motives. Least of all is it necessary to attach much importance to the alleged vexatious conditions concerning the Vladivostok expedition. The object and scope of that expedition is limited

and clear, and its execution will in no way interfere with our sovereign right of taking whatever steps we may deem necessary for the defence of our national interests and the interests of the Far East. It is these steps of self-protection that the thinking section of the public now call for immediate execution. These steps can be taken at any moment without any fear of objection from the United States or any other nation. The course before us is plain. On the one hand, we should heartily accept America's invitation to gar- rison Vladivostok jointly with her, and on the other immediately

mobilize a sufficient force for effectively stopping the Germanization of Siberia. If the present Cabinet is incapable of carrying out such a policy, then the nation will demand the appointment of a new Cabinet wise and strong enough to adopt the measures that the nation's vital interests urgently demand. America's attitude has nothing to do with this crying need of the moment. The Yomiuri would have spent its energy for a better purpose if, instead of talking plainly to America, it had talked frankly to our own Government and people."

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Japanese Suspicions  
Of America

(Continued from Page 6)

a serious defeat. If, unfortunately, we should suffer so serious a defeat as to imperil even our national existence, that would not happen before we should have inflicted severe wounds upon our adversary. Such a war would be extremely unwise for Japan, but there are occasions when nations have no time to consider question of profit and expediency.

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## HUNTED RUSSIAN IS SAVED BY GALLANT U. S. NAVY OFFICER

Lieut. Martin Took Capt. Shaekovsky, Ordered Killed By Germans, Under Protection And Held Off Slayers

## WILD TRAIN RIDE IN WHICH THEIR CAR WAS WRECKED

Six Peasants Killed And 30 Hurt, But Russian Escaped—Martin Received 15 Wounds—Five Wrecking Attempts

By Arno Bosch-Pleasant (New York World)

Murmansk, Kola Bay, Russia, June 24.—Lieut. Hugh Street Martin, U. S. N., of Meridian, Miss., has returned to the Murman coast bearing the scars of fifteen wounds which he received during a trip to Central Russia.

Six attempts were made to wreck the train on which Lieut. Martin was trying to save the life of Capt. Shaekovsky, commander of a Russian cruiser, whose death was ordered by the Germans, and at least once the train was derailed. Cronstadt sailors came here to carry out the German death decree.

Killed Six, Wounded Thirty

These sailors attempted to take vengeance on Lieut. Martin for hiding Shaekovsky in a railway car and tried to kill both in a wreck, but while they failed to kill them they killed six peasants in an adjoining car and wounded thirty, to which they were ruthlessly indifferent. In saving Shaekovsky's life Lieut. Martin acted in accordance with the wishes of the Murman Council of the Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates, which controls the Kola Peninsula, and is the local governmental power in this portion of Northern Russia. Its sphere of influence extends over the Murman Railroad to the Zvenka junction with the Petrograd-Vologda line. Martin was protecting his hunted allied friend. The worst wreck was between Murman and Kandalaska. Martin's train was derailed at high speed, landing in a ditch on the cars' roofs, but five other attempts were made before Martin slipped his pursuers. On account of the Council's conservative power at the naval base here Shaekovsky escaped being killed at Cronstadt, Wiborg and Helsinki.

In February Cronstadt sailors came to Murman seeking against the officers who had tried to keep the Russian crews faithful. Admiral Keldensky was shot in the back on Feb. 12. Capt. Peshkoff was shot in his cabin by four sailors. Shaekovsky, Captain of the cruiser Askani, was the only remaining commander able to maintain discipline who persisted in the support of the Allies, so the agitators decreed his death.

Martin Shelters Him

On April 24, Lieut. Martin starting south to make a report on the Finnish menace, Capt. Shaekovsky came to Martin before the train was hooked up, explaining that he had barely escaped from his cruiser and the sailors were hunting to kill him. He asked protection and permission to go with Lieut. Martin, who accorded him refuge unhesitatingly. Shortly afterward he received a document signed by the President and Secretary of the Murman Council of Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates, and bearing the Council's seal, stating that nobody had the right to search the car for Shaekovsky. This showed Lieut. Martin that the Council wanted him to protect Shaekovsky. He decided to protect the Russian's life at all cost and gave two automatic pistols to Shaekovsky, two to a faithful soldier and with two for himself stood at the car door awaiting the inevitable coming of the infuriated sailors.

Presently a dozen sailors with rifles, led by one Krenstadter, who had two disks in his belt and two automatics, came and demanded to search the car. Lieut. Martin refused them admission unless they had a document from the Murman Council. Not having it, they with-

drew to consult. Martin used the interim to barricade Shaekovsky behind trunks in the car saloon and returned to the door in time to back the mob of sailors out of the car vestibule with an automatic gun in each hand.

Aid From Red Cross

Realizing that he was unable to hold out against a serious attack, Martin sent a passing Russian friend running for help to a car of the American Red Cross going to Rumania, which the Murmans were awaiting to ship. Immediate response came on the run. After an hour of tense delay the sailors withdrew to the front of the train, some entering the first car. When the train left, as Lieut. Martin's car passed, the remaining sailors shouted:

"We will get you, Shaekovsky, before you reach Petrograd."

All night Lieut. Martin expected an attack at each station. Meanwhile he induced Shaekovsky to shave his huge beard and put on American clothes. At 6 in the morning they went to bed but were awakened at 8 by the car smashing into a pile of ties at high speed. Then they were flung about as the car capsized, and Martin was cut by flying boxes and a typewriter.

Still sitting dazed on the ceiling of the car, regarding the door above, Lieut. Martin's attention was attracted by the faces of two sailors at a broken window. Understanding all immediately, Martin made sure Shaekovsky was alive. He found him buried but unhurt under baggage, to which he added more.

Then Martin completely bound his own wounds and went out by a window to seek help. Outside, several sailors were gazing at his car, dis-regarding the bleeding, dying victims close by. A glance at the engine confirmed Lieut. Martin's suspicions that the derailling was deliberate.

Martin first aided the peasant men, women and children who were lying in a horrid mangle, repassed the still unmoved, unassisting sailors, re-entered his car and extricated Capt. Shaekovsky, who was so changed that the sailors failed to recognize him.

Shaekovsky, hiding in the relief train, escaped to Petrograd, but the sailors followed Martin who, after four days spent at Kandalaska to recover from his injuries, continued on his way. Outside Kem, at the end of the long grade, his car was detached and raced back for miles, but it held the track. At Kem the bags were taken out of the rear springs, so that the car alighted. So again at Petrozavodsk. At Lidenole Pole so many bolts were removed that it took three days to repair the car. At Zvenka the whole bottom of the car was loose. At Moscow it was all loose again. When the car arrived at Vologda it was found to be worse than ever. While riding, Martin quietly changed to an adjoining car, so giving his pursuers the slip.

When he returned, Martin learned that the sailors had renewed their pursuit of Shaekovsky in Petrograd but he had escaped again.

## CAVALRY TEAM PLAYS HONGKONG NINE TODAY

Colored Team, Delayed By Typhoon, Misses Manila Steamer And Is Held Up

Delayed by a typhoon, the 9th Cavalry baseball players did not arrive at Hongkong until Monday, missed connections for Manila and will not leave for the Philippines until Friday, when the Loosang sails for Manila.

This afternoon the Cavalry team will play against the Hongkong Americans, captained by Johnny Mayhew, former Brown University star and later head of the department of physical education at the University of the Philippines, Manila.

Mayhew has a crack aggregation in Hongkong, the team being mainly composed of Standard Oil Company employees.

Season Nears End Here

But two weeks of the Shanghai baseball season remains and only three more games are scheduled. Saturday Shanghai will play the Cricketers and Sunday, the Navy will be the opposing nine.

A week from Saturday, the baseball team will play cricket and the day following Shanghai and the Navy will again hook up.

The nine will be without the services of Capt. Walter Holliday who is in Japan on a vacation.

## Swimming

### S.I.S.C. Competitions

Following are the results of the Shanghai International Swimming Club competitions held at the Municipal Bath last night:

Event 1: 440 Yards Handicap  
1st—F. Remedios (sec.)  
2nd—M. J. Cruz (20 sec.)  
3rd—R. E. Remedios (20 sec.)  
Net time: 2:07.

Event 2: Long Plunge Handicap  
1st—J. H. MacGregor.  
2nd—S. Colloco.  
3rd—A. Portera.  
51 feet.

Event 3: Water Polo  
In this event the Whites won from the Blues after an exciting and hard fought contest, 2 to 1. The goal scorers for the Whites were F. A. Remedios and S. Colloco, while F. W. Golding notched the tally for the Blues.

### KARLSRUHE STATION HIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 11.—Air Ministry official. Our squadrons this morning attacked the railway station at Karlsruhe and an aerodrome. Clouds hindered observation but a large bomb was seen to hit the station, causing an explosion.

We drove down three enemy machines out of control. One of ours was driven down under control.

## GREETING AND FAREWELL EXPRESSED AT TIFFIN

American Officials And Chinese Students Speeded At Parting, Consular Men Welcomed

A farewell tiffin in honor of Mr. J. K. Sague, American Delegate to the International Revision Commission; Mr. M. P. Perkins, former Senior Consul of the United States Consulate here who leaves to take charge of the consulate at Changsha shortly, and the Chinese students who are leaving for America today on the China Mail steamer Nanking was held yesterday by the Society for Constructive Endeavor at the Oriental Hotel.

The affair also assumed the nature of a welcome gathering in honor of Mr. N. T. Johnson, United States Consul, and Mr. J. B. Sawyer, Vice-consul in charge of the immigration department of the American Consulate. Short and interesting speeches were made by Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Commissioner of the International Tariff Revision Commission; Mr. Perkins, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Sague and Mr. Sawyer. Mr. C. C. Nieh, president of the society, acted as toastmaster.

The American spirit of fair play was the keynote of Admiral Tsai's short, crisp speech. He told of his experience with the International Tariff Revision, which he said was a case of "Shylock against Shylock" as he had to fight all the time. But with the American representatives, he said, his experience had been most pleasant, because the representatives were real exponents of fair play and were in a position to give what the speaker was sent down from Peking to beg for. Many a time, the Admiral said, he was given assistance by the American delegates which he would not have dared to ask for. They willingly gave China her needs without being asked to do so. Admiral Tsai concluded by asking the foreign friends present to point out to the students the Chinese national defects as friends watching them with an interested spirit and a critical mind.

"Be good rooters for the Chinese Republic during your stay in China," said Mr. Sague in part at the tiffin. "I am going back with different ideas about the Chinese than when I came here. Let us be a branch of the Constructive Society in America and do some constructive work for China. I believe, through public opinion, we may yet make Washington speak to the world and ask the little country in the neighborhood to keep off and let China work out her own salvation."

"No people should exploit her country and people. There should be no special privileges for any country. You are the future hope of China. But don't come back without ideals, aims or determination. Without these, there would be no hope for China."

Mr. Perkins expressed his satisfaction with the wisdom of the educational authorities at Peking in distributing the students among the smaller colleges where they will be

in close touch with the members of the faculty and with the increasing number of students that are going to his country for education. He also stated that he was looking forward to his trip to and service at Changsha with interest as this would be his first opportunity to study the Chinese in the interior since he joined the Consular service.

Mr. Johnson asserted that his experience at Changsha was most interesting. It was there that he had learned to like the people and respect them. There are many latent resources in Hunan that are awaiting for development. He advised the outgoing students to remain loyal Chinese citizens and consider sympathetically the American ideals.

Pleasant experiences in issuing passports to the Chinese students to America by the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai were related by Vice-consul Sawyer. He told the audience that no less than 83 passports were filled and handed out to the students in three days. This quick work he attributed to the promptness, patience and politeness of the applicants.

Mr. Nieh made the speech of welcome. A representative of the Tsing Hua College gave a vote of thanks to the society on behalf of the departing delegation.

## WENCHOW NOTES

Wenchow, Che, August 9.—Mr. W. A. Ellis, who has been superintending the construction of the Standard Oil plant here, has been transferred and left this week for Shanghai. Mr. Mitchell has come to take his place.

Mrs. C. E. Tanant, wife of the Commissioner of Customs, and little daughter, are to leave on the 14th for a stay in Japan.

The early rice has been harvested in some places during the last typhoon, and is now being dried. They say it is a good crop, on the whole, in spite of the flooded fields earlier, and the price of rice has come down a little in consequence. I have not yet heard from the parts where the young plants were damaged most, but hope that even there things are better than was feared.

Even on land one gets rather tired of typhoons at the rate of one a week. The last one was responsible for the overturning of several boats and the death of at least one man. Typhoons are supposed to make for better health in Wenchow, but this year there has been a lot of sickness. Among other things, beriberi is rather prevalent just now.

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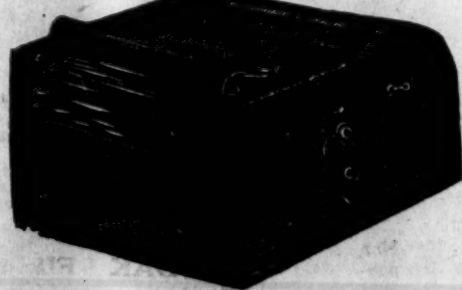
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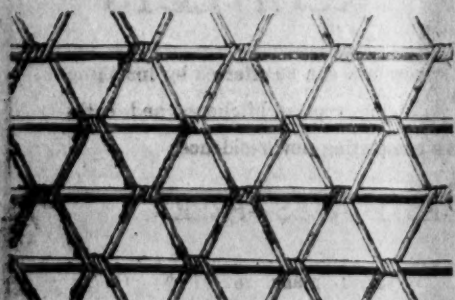


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## Adventures Of American Yachts Which Enlisted

Towed U-Boat Chasers—"How 11 Tiny Toddlers Took 11 Infants By The Hand And Crossed Western Ocean"

By Clair Price

From the Springfield Republican  
A Mediterranean Base, Thursday, June 13.—When it left K left an American base on November 1, 1917, for war zone duty, squadron X, United States patrol force, consisted of converted yachts, varying from 300 to 500 tons each—wobbly little warcraft without range finders, commanded by 24 and three-striper each having in tow a still wobblier little submarine chaser, flying the tricolor, and manned by Frenchmen with red pom-poms and starched collars, who frequently couldn't signal in English.

How these 11 tiny toddlers took their 11 infants by the hand and walked across the western ocean in mid-winter, is one of the surprising sea-episodes of the war. There have not been many such squadrons on the Atlantic since Columbus crossed. Two of them were turned over to the French government at a European base on December 26, after thrumming and rolling their edges up and scattering pieces of inch manila hemp and 2½-inch wire hawsers across the western ocean through a succession of gales, which were among the worst the weather-men remember. The American admiral at their rendezvous D said that judging by the forecasts of certain destroyers which had steel deck-houses and therefore less to fear from them, the seas of the base were running 40 feet high at the time. But afterward a three-striper in command of one of these converted yachts, built for pleasure cruising in Long Island sound and not at all for the job of an ocean tug (part of the time, the yacht A, which happened to have 1,800 horse-power, and was the work-horse of the squadron, had two disabled yachts and three chasers in tow) said in confidence that 40 feet might be a little high. Thirty-five feet would be his guess.

This article can make no claim to tell the complete story of squadron X, nor can it so much as touch upon the story of other similar squadrons to whom equal, if not more, credit is due (they are all lumped together here and referred to as the suicide squadrons). Not many of squadron X are based here and even those that are, are out on duty in the Mediterranean for some 10 days out of every two weeks. But this may give you a notion of what the yarn will be like when its rotten thread is no longer what these unsmiling spit-kits of the United States navy have been doing in back of the censorship.

There is a moral to the tale, too. The moral is that a nation which has once learned how not to go to war, should not be required to learn its little lesson over again. Squadron X was commanded by a former naval attaché at Petrograd who had not been to sea for several years. It was manned by 1,000 officers and men, an excess complement shipped because of the need for men over here.

Ten Percent Seamen  
Its officers were reservists, varying in kind from a grandson of Jay Gould, who carried a \$50,000 letter of credit, to an ex-merchantman who knew the world from Hoboken to Hongkong, from Chick Tricker's in New York to One-Eared Quong Ma's in Singapore. Of its crew, 10 percent were seamen, divided between gun crews who were graduates of the Atlantic fleet, and ex-merchantmen.

The other 90 percent had never seen Guantanamo bay and had never heard of the bureau of navigation. They knew nothing of the sea except that in small boats it is not considered good seamanship to spit to windward and they knew nothing of the navy, except the movies of the Army-Navy game. They ranged in kind from ex-bar-terers of the hot dog to millionaires' sons who carried rods in their duff-bags. A former clerk in the highway department at Albany was a signal boy on the bridge of one yacht with a boy who had run away from his home in San Antonio to peddle through Mexico with Villa and had finally been adopted on the border as mascot of a Maine regiment. Four master plumbers, licensed in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, had shipped as mess attendants, and a former registrar of vital statistics in Jersey City was in the black gang, along with a former cook at the McAlpin hotel and a cook from an East side restaurant where the most expensive dish costs 15 cents.

Once I 'Knew' I Was Done For  
Forty of them had to be transhipped at Rendezvous D for transportation back home as chronically seasick, although four men who insisted on sticking through to this base were put ashore here after having been seasick to the point of emaciation. As between the 10 percent of seamen and the 90 percent of landmen, it turned out when the worst came, to the worst. ("twice I thought we were sinking," one captain told me, "and once I know we were done for"), that the landmen thought everything was going quite according to Hoyle, while the seamen flopped on the deck and went to praying.

This method of shipping a crew is typical of the United States navy. Were the British royal navy to ship crews for such craft, in all probability the admiralty would choose a lot of Deal fishermen who at least know something about fish. But the navy department chose to ship Kansas farmers and Brooklyn clerks and send them to sea to let their schooling break over them like a green sea over a fo'c'stle. Which is the better way. I don't pretend to know. I do know that the two-and-a-half and three-striper who brought these crews across believe in them to the point of profanity. "Offer me a regular navy crew," one captain said last night, "and I wouldn't take them. My crew has been through one hell of a schooling and they know their jobs."

Well, the squadron rendezvoused at a certain American base and last fall, three of its yachts (we'll call them the yacht A, B, and H, although their owners' names are on the front pages frequently), took their departure, with their three chasers, for rendezvous B.

What Happened To H.  
When they made Rendezvous B five days later two of the chasers had parted their hawsers and the yacht H, with a permanent list and a bucket brigade, was in tow of the yacht A, along with the third chaser. Two days out, H. had come to baling water in her engine-room because of plugged pump strainers. A few hours later her steam steer-

ing gear carried away and she lay to. A little after that she found that her seams had opened and let sea water into her fresh water tanks. And about this time the sea valve in her Nicholson log opened and a landsman in her crew who had won a dozen medals for diving went down a two-foot shaft into 10 feet of water to plug the valve—a feat for which he was later awarded the congressional gold medal. Congressional gold medals don't grow on trees, either.

At Rendezvous B, they were joined by the other yachts and the other chasers. Here two of the yachts were found unfit to continue the trip and yard workmen came aboard to make "urgent repairs" on the other nine. And the morning and the evening were the first day.

On November 18, the surviving yachts stood out for Rendezvous C, where the chasers, tended by the yacht H, were to join them at sea to be taken in tow after one day on their own (their fuel capacity was not sufficient to enable them to make the complete trip on their own). But the chasers had been at sea only a few hours when H's sole and only sextant rolled off the chart table to the deck, and after that H's captain was never sure of it; so it was day-break of the third day out before the flagship found H and the chasers. Then each of the yachts (except the yacht G whose bunkers were of insufficient capacity for the trip and which had itself to be taken in tow by the yacht A, began floating 200 fathoms of eight-inch manila hawser, attached to life-belts, astern for the chasers to grapple for—an operation of some ninety in 25-foot seas ("and don't forget it was damned cold.") By dark, the hawsers were fast to bridges rigged around the chasers (bridges which afterward developed the habit of chafing and parting), and squadron X had begun its job of towing the Frenchmen within range of Rendezvous D.

### Used Sails To Save Coal

On her first day out, according to the war diary she kept (and still keeps), the yacht A "commenced using auxiliary sails to save coal, which proved a steady ship very much. Using hand steering gear during daylight hours to save coal. . . . Started ship's force making a sail and cut down to one bottle to save coal. Wind and sea increasing. . . . In order to conserve coal, started plan of locking bunkers after issuing enough for each watch. Conserving water supply and steam by shutting down all unnecessary machinery, preparing for long voyage to—"

Nor was that all they did "to save coal." They stopped their dynamo in the day-time. They stopped their fish-ejectors and the deck gang got up the ashes in buckets. They stopped the ice machines and let the beet spout in their ice boxes, so that for two weeks they had to live on "provisions other than fresh." In fact, when they finally anchored inside the breakwater at Rendezvous D on December 6, the first thing the working party they sent ashore saw, was a load of onions slung across a donkey's back. None of that working party "savied spig," but they fell on thons and devoured it to the last onion. "They tasted better than anything I ever ate before, bar nothing," said the petty officer in charge of that working party. It was their first fresh food in days. It was their croix de guerre.

### Two-Lines Manhandled

But hardest of all, they took the steam of their winches and handled all their tow-lines by hand on capstans which were never intended for such work and were far from big enough. Once, when a wire hawser became kinked, they had to cut it adrift because they had neither men nor winch nor steam enough to get it aboard. One day out from Rendezvous D, when the flagship signaled the yacht A to "make best of your way in," and the yacht A replied by offering to bet the flagship on the finish. A parted three hawsers 50 one midwatch, trying to make speed in seas which were carrying away her boats. You can imagine what a heart-breaking job it is to break out new hawsers by hand—round and round a rolling deck-house, falling asleep in their tracks—green men wet and salty and sick, their hands cut by the

hawsers—landmen at sea, their guts coming out through their eyes.

### The Final Lap

On December 19, with allies (submarine warnings) going to the chart-house every half-hour and the weeds full of S. O. S. squadron X, now consisting of six yachts and 16 chasers, stood out on its final lap to a European port. Two days out, the yacht B's deckhouse was stove in by a sea and she put her stern to it and was smashed in aft. I have seen her at the base here. She used to do her 15 knots in the Hudson river, but she'll never do eight again. The yacht H's chaser lost three Frenchmen overboard, and the yacht K saw two men go overboard. One to be picked up by its chaser and the other to be lost. (The life of that American was squadron X's toll fee to Davy Jones for the crossing.) Four days out, the captains held a conference at sea, aboard the flagship, as the result of which four of the yachts were ordered to abandon the trip and put into this base for refuge, "their condition making it impossible for them to finish the remainder of the trip."

And on the fifth day out, at 5:10 a.m., the two remaining yachts and 10 chasers ran slap-bang at 16 knots into a convoy.

I wonder if you know what it means to see a convoy dead ahead of you with its running lights switched on "all it up like a lot of drug stores"; with the captain on the bridge in his pajamas; the gun crews working like so many men cranking Ford's; the chasers blinking out recognition signals, literally, to save their lives, and every ship at general quarters in that state of suspense in which a gunner fires first and tells the bridge about it afterward—"hard right!" and you duck under a tall cruiser, so near that you can make out its five-inch trained point-blank on you: "hard left!" and you slap up against a rolling transport, so near you can hear its officers talking on deck; hard right!" and you scrape a supply ship. All the war diary says about it is, "Steered on various courses for five minutes to avoid ships in convoy—captain conning. Went to general quarters at 5:10—secure at 5:55—and at 6 resumed course 100 PSC."

If that doesn't make your heart run like a racing propeller, I don't know what will. Well, the upshot of it was that the chasers went astray. And on Christmas morning, the sixth day out, after trying to recover an even keel for four hours, "this vessel (the captain of the steamship Olympic might have used the same expression) was ordered to find them. Shortly after noon, shaking to the beating of a tremendous head sea and the booming roar of a No. 10 wind, she found two of them, one leading the other along by the hand. One was short of food and she gave it something to eat. The other was short of gas and she passed it another of these 2½ inch wire hawsers. Then she set out to find eight others. She hunted all afternoon (Christmas afternoon) and found none. Just as if she were a dreadnought, she challenged a French cruiser at dark and demanded to know whether the cruiser had seen any submarine chasers.

"Yes, I escorted eight into this morning," said the French cruiser. Whereupon the captain went to his emergency cabin, built the chart-house and allowed himself a period of sweet, satisfying sleep.

The two yachts made a European base that night in time to send a Christmas letter party ashore. The next day they formally turned over their brood of chasers to the French government and received their first mail since leaving Rendezvous B. Four days later, crusted white to the tops of their stacks, they came bobbing a howlyde into the breakwater here and tied up near the other four yachts of squadron X.

"When will you be ready for duty," the base asked squadron X—or what was left of it—by way of greeting.

"We were ready yesterday," said squadron X with some spunk. Which may not have been strictly true, but which showed where squadron X's heart was.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tategami M. Aug. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima M. Aug. 16

For U.S. Canada and Europe—  
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking . . . Aug. 14  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. . . . Aug. 16  
Per P.M. s.s. Bowdler . . . Aug. 17  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. . . . Aug. 18  
Per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico M. . . . Aug. 24

For Europe etc.—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Aug. 16

#### MAILS DUE

From U. S. and Canada:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Siberia Maru Aug. 14  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Aug. 16  
Per O.S.K. s.s. Arabia M. Aug. 18

Parcel post only for the United Kingdom will be closed at the British Post Office at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

# CONGOLEUM

The answer to your floor covering problems.

Have you seen these Wonderful, Washable Rugs?

Just step into your dealer and see the wonderful line of

## Congoleum Art Rugs

Now being displayed. We have brought the greatest covering value in the United States to China.

Don't worry about the prices. They are so low you would hardly believe us if we told you.



Congoleum lies flat without fastening.

They do not curl or "kick-up" at the edges.

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of San Francisco

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Steel and Iron Goods of every description, Bars Angles, Sheet, Plates, Nails, Hoops, Tin Plate, etc., Machinery, Belting, Hardware, Paints, Chemicals, Dyes.

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Chinese Produce, specializing in Oils, Seeds, Ores, Metals, Feathers, Bristles, etc.

### Temporary Office:

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Telephone,  
Central 3083

Telgraph Address  
"SIMMONS"

15887



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Duncan Carmichael,  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.,  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,  
G.C.S.I.,  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.,  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:  
The Bank of England,  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited,  
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited,  
The National Provincial Bank Limited,  
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Illoilo, Puket,  
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon,  
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon,  
Bombay, Klang, Seremban,  
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore,  
Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai,  
Cebu, Macao, Sourabaya,  
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping,  
Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.),  
Fookchow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower),  
Haiphong, New York, Burma,  
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,  
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... 20,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon,  
Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai,  
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore,  
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin,  
Dondichery, Peking, Tourane,  
Haiphong, Papoua,  
Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:  
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000  
one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office:  
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.  
In New-York: Redmond & Co.  
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 19,500,000  
\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,  
T. A. Plummer, Esq.,  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong-N. J. Strain.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking,  
Bangkok, Johore, Penang,  
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon,  
Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, Saigon,  
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco,  
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai,  
Colombo, Malacca, Singapore,  
Fookchow, Manila, Sourabaya,  
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin,  
Harbin, New York, Tsingtau,  
Illoilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) ..... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 20,000,000  
Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head office: PETERSBURG.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
London office: 54, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:  
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, Harbin, Peking,  
Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai,  
Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin,  
Dairen, Nicolaywak, Vladivostok,  
Hailan, O'Amur, Yokohama.

Hankow

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZHERSKI,  
G. CARRERE,  
managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital ..... \$541,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00  
Deposits (June 30, 1918) ..... \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVHANE"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Postal Savings Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00  
Paid-Up Capital ..... 12,279,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$1,289,553.68  
Special Reserve Fund ..... \$1,289,553.68

Head Office: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,  
Tientsin, Kaitung, Hankow,  
Changchun, Weibo, Jichang,  
Anking, Anking, Changsha,  
Dairen, Harbin, Nanchang,  
Moukden, Ningpo, Kichang,  
Newchwang, Nanking, Fookchow,  
Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy,  
Kichin, Hsuehchow, Canton,  
Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong,  
Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow,  
Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMESTRE, Manager for China.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,108,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco,

Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle,

Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai,

Changchun, Manila, Shimoda,

Dairen, Mukden, Singapore,

Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya,

Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney,

Hongkong, New York, Tientsin,

Honolulu, Osaka, Yokio,

Kalyan, Peking, Tientsin,

Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) ..... H.K. \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... H.K. \$240,000.00

Investment reserve fund H.K. \$40,000.00

Head Office

No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
National City Bank Building  
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus ..... U.S. \$45,000,000  
Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$1,178,000

London Office:  
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:  
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:  
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin,  
Hankow, Hongkong, Canton,  
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe,  
Philippines: Manila, Cebu,  
India: Bombay, Calcutta,  
Straits Settlements: Singapore,  
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:  
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon,  
Republic of Colombia: Medellin,  
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris,  
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,300,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## MITSUI BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Fookchow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000

Reserve ..... Yen 12,960,000

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimomura, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka, (Tokyo), Otaru.

London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.

The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank of New York.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KENJOH, Manager

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 582,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 630,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, Howrah, Madras,  
Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang,  
Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis,  
Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius),  
Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon,  
Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

25 The Bund.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH

25 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,  
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

Chinese and For

*[Faint, illegible handwriting]*

## SHIPPING

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

Tons	
SADO MARU	12,500
KANAGAWA MARU	12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Aug. 19
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawara	Aug. 16

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMAGUCHI MARU	4,600	Capt. N. Tsurubashi	Aug. 16
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Aug. 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Aug. 27

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAMAGUCHI MARU	4,600	Capt. A. Nakamata	Aug. 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Sept. 7

## FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Mito	Aug. 23
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## KOREA TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	Sept. 13
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## FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 2

## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Aug. 19
SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 22

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 13
NIKKO MARU	16,000		Oct. 16

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

AKI MARU	12,500		Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 13
NIKKO MARU	16,000		Oct. 16

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

AKI MARU	12,500		Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 13
NIKKO MARU	16,000		Oct. 16

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogonia (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivaling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co. For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

(Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.)

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

## STOCK

## Quotations Closing

## Banks

H. K. and S. B.	\$587.10
Chartered	\$71
Russo-Asiatic	\$258

## Marine Insurance

Canton	\$350 B.
North China	Tis. 125 B.
Union of Canton	\$800 B.
Yangtze	\$300 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	Tis. 28

## Fire Insurance

China Fire	\$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$325 B.

## Shipping

Indo-China Pref.	Tis. 147
Indo-China Def.	100/- B.
"Shell"	Tis. 24 B.
Shanghai Tug (e)	Tis. 37 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tis. 37 B.

## Mining

Kaiping	Tis. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	Tis. 64
Philippine	Tis. 0.98
Raub	\$2.90

## Docks

Hongkong Dock	\$141 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tis. 131 B.
New Eng. Works	Tis. 24 1/2 B.

## Wharves

Shanghai Wharf	Tis. 73 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$92 B.

## Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land	Tis. 72 1/2 B.
China Land	Tis. 50
Shanghai Land	Tis. 65
Waltham Land	Tis. 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	\$13 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tis. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tis. 50

## Cottons Mills

E-wo	Tis. 185 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tis. 97 1/2
Leou-kung-mow	Tis. 120
Oriental	Tis. 182
Shanghai Cotton	Tis. 164 B.
Kung Yik	Tis. 9.10 B.
Yangtzeppoo	Tis. 90
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tis. 90

## Industrials

Butter Tite	Tis. 23
China Sugar	\$84 1/2 B.
Green Island	\$7.90 B.
Langkats	Tis. 101 S.
Major Bros	Tis. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tis. 97 1/2 B.

## Stores

Hall and Holts	\$13 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$80
Lane, Crawford	\$81
Moutrie	\$5.60
Watson	\$5.60
Weeks	\$13 1/2

## Rubbers (Local)

Alma	Tis. 7 B.
Amherst	Tis. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tis. 7.20
Anglo-Dutch	Tis. 3 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tis. 15 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tis. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tis. 3
Bute	Tis. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tis. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tis. 9
Cheng	Tis. 11 B.
Consolidated	Tis. 2.20 B.
Dominion	Tis. 64
Gula Kalumpung	Tis. 5
Java Consolidated	Tis. 14
Kamunting	Tis. 31 B.
Kapala	Tis. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tis. 27
Kota Bahrah	Tis. 41 B.
Krookwek Java	Tis. 16
Padang	Tis. 10 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tis. 41
Permatia	Tis. 2 1/2
Ropah	Tis. 0.82 1/2
Samagagas	Tis. 0.70 B.
Seeke	Tis. 6
Semambu	Tis. 1.05
Senawang	Tis. 8 B.
Shanghai Elebang	Tis. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tis. 7
Shai Malay-pref.	Tis. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tis. 1.10 B.
Sungala	Tis. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tis. 7
Sua Manggis	Tis. 31 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tis. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tis. 0.50 B.
Taipring	Tis. 0.85 B.
Tanah Merah	Tis. 141 B.
Tebong	Tis. 2 1/2
Ulobri	Tis. 4 1/2 B.
Ziangbe	Tis. 4 1/2 B.

## Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber	Tis. 140 B.
Cult Dairy	Tis. 10 1/2
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$3
Shanghai Gas	Tis. 64 1/2
Shanghai Tram	Tis. 22 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tis. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tis. 50
Shai Telephone	Tis. 82 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tis. 160 1/2

## S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

## Telephone No. 398

## Benjamin &amp; Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

## Launch Services

## TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Friday, August 16, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

VOICES NEW HOPE FOR  
REAL RELIGIOUS UNITYMgr. Brann Pleads For Peace  
Among Christians As Well  
As Among Nations

## CENSURES FAULT FINDERS

Dr. Freeman Pleads For More  
Kindly Judgment Of Officials  
In Washington

New York, July 1.—Hope for the prospects of Christian unity was expressed yesterday in the sermon of the Right Rev. Mgr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes Church, Forty-third street and Lexington Avenue. The occasion was the observance of the Papal motu proprio to Catholics over the world to celebrate the day with a view toward the hope of peace, and Mgr. Brann spoke of peace among Christians as well as among the nations of the world. He spoke of the unity in the cantonments, where the same edifices are used for religious services of all denominations, and where conferences are held between clergy of all bodies.

"This is nothing new," he said, "that Catholics can work and worship with others. There is now talk of some kind of meeting at which all bodies shall come together and talk things over. Our Catholic Church doors are always open, but I, for one, would not stop with inviting Protestants to enter them. I would meet them in No Man's Land. I believe other Catholics will be glad to do so. There isn't much to say that hasn't been said a thousand times, but there is much to be gained, and I would it might be gained. It would induce people not Catholic to read. If they do so they will think more highly of us. Some of them will come with us. The truth is what we want, and when people get it they will be satisfied."

"The peace which the Holy Father asks, pray God, may come, and that soon. The peace of Christians which must follow political peace, pray God it may come too. We Catholics are heart and soul for the conversion of the world. We have converted some peoples, and with God's help we can convert even America."

## Reproaches Fault Finders

Reference to the Catholic ceremonies was made also in Trinity Church by the Rev. Dr. James F. Freeman of Minneapolis, who preached in the absence at Camp Upton of the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning. Dr. Freeman also pleaded for more kindly judgment of officials in Washington from the President down, and said there was too much fault finding. "In some quarters," he said "I fear there is a subtle tendency to damn by faint praise. Such conduct should stop. It is born of the devil or of German propaganda."

"Men are serving at Washington in work for which they could have had no preparation, no early training, and they are serving well that Government and people can never repay them. I deserve no special credit for discovering this fact. Let any open minded observer go to Washington knowing little about inside affairs, and he can discover all I discovered. Let him go to the cantonments, where

the test comes, and he will find out the same thing in ten fold measure. A splendid patriot in the White House, most men his equal in both houses of Congress, officers in all of the services actuated by the same high motives.

At the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth street, the Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Myers, pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, preached in place of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Haldeeman. "The Kaiser," he said, "talks much of God but never mentions Christ. His God is the same as the God of Mohammed. While his is called a Christian nation, there is no authority above that of the Kaiser, whose dictum rules the religious as well as the civil life of the people. Without Christ a minister who enters a pulpit is a faker and not a teacher of true religion."

In the Mount Morris Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. John Herman Randall expressed the hope that the war might end this year. In speaking of Russia, he said that we should be thankful that President Wilson recognized and co-operated with the Kerensky Government. "If all the Allies had come to the help of Kerensky," he said, "his Government might have survived, but he was left to fight his great fight for freedom alone."

Bolsheviki Losing  
Hold In Moscow

(Continued From Page 1)

ly, to proceed to Harbin and Vladivostok to report on the situation preparatory to the despatch of troops, which are expected to leave in a few days.

Otani Leaves For Vladivostok  
Tokio, August 12.—General Otani and his staff left for Vladivostok today. They had a splendid send-off. Of the troops sent to the maritime province, the division command and a brigade command and also an advance guard of infantry were landed at Vladivostok on July 21.

A message from Habarovsk states

The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory  
No. 4 Canton Road

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd and 4th	Fast	Local	Express	Fast	2nd and 4th	STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd and 4th	Express	Local	Fast	Express	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.41	13.15	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	PEKING	8.25	9.55	10.25	13.26	13.56	14.26	14.56	15.26	15.56
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.41	13.15	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	PEKING	8.25	9.55	10.25	13.26	13.56	14.26	14.56	15.26	15.56
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.41	13.15	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	PEKING	8.25	9.55	10.25	13.26	13.56	14.26	14.56	15.26	15.56
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.41	13.15	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	PEKING	8.25	9.55	10.25	13.26	13.56	14.26	14.56	15.26	15.56
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.41	13.15	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	PEKING	8.25	9.55	10.25	13.26	13.56	14.26	14.56	15.26	15.56
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.41	13.15	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	PEKING	8.25	9.55	10.25	13.26	13.56	14.26	14.56	15.26	15.56
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.41	13.15	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	PEKING	8.25	9.55	10.25	13.26	13.56	14.26	14.56	15.26	15.56
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.41	13.15	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	PEKING	8.25	9.55	10.25	13.26	13.56	14.26	14.56	15.26	15.56
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.41	13.15	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	PEKING	8.25	9.55	10.25	13.26	13.56	14.26	14.56	15.26	15.56
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.41	13.15	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	PEKING	8.25	9.55	10.25	13.26	13.56	14.26	14.56	15.26	15.56

R. Restaurant Cars. \*Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

## Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down


STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Fast	Slow
WOOSUNG FORTS	6.50	7.10	7.30	7.50	10.30	10.50	11.10	11.30	14.10	14.30	14.50	15.10	17.50	18.10	18.30	18.50	21.30	21.50	22.10	22.30
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.25	7.45	7.65	7.85	10.15	10.35	10.55	11.15	13.45	14.05	14.25	14.45	17.15	17.35	17.55	18.15	20.45	21.05	21.25	21.45

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

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# Business and Official Notices

## NOTICE

On August 12th, our coolie, King Ki Chang, lost one Bill of Lading No. 3 calling for 5 cases of caps marked  and No. 6229/33 Shanghai.

ex S.S. "YAMASHIRO MARU" Voy. No. 16. The public is hereby warned negotiating the above said B/L, as it has been declared null and void.

THE WING ON CO.  
(Shanghai), Limited.  
18987

## A Chance for War Service

Two first class stenographers are needed for the Army War Work of the Young Men's Christian Association at Vladivostok. Knowledge of the Russian language is a valuable asset but not essential. Adequate salary assured. Apply R. J. Reitzel, No. 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.

18991

## SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

### NOTICE.

In pursuance of the provisions of Rule 34 a General Meeting of Voting Members will be held at the Grand Stand on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1918, at 6 p.m. for the purpose of considering the matter particulars of which are given in the Notice calling such Meeting now affixed to the Notice Board in the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.  
12th August, 1918.  
18985

## DRINK

**Sparkis Pure Aerated Water**

Order books upon application to

**The Eastern Syndicate**  
General Managers

128a Szechuen Road  
Phone 3255  
18947

NOTICE is hereby given that, owing to depleted staffs, the undermentioned Stores intend closing for Tiffin from 12.30 p.m. until 1.45 p.m., commencing from Monday, 12th August, 1918, until further notice, excepting Saturday when the closing time will be as usual.

Arts & Crafts, Ltd.,  
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.,  
Lane Crawford & Co., Ltd.,  
Weeks & Co., Ltd.  
18940

## TURKISH PAHA

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.  
Prof. I. K. SETO,  
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road

The man worth while is the man with a smile when everything goes dead wrong.

**EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.**

TERMS—Cash in advance.  
You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

**WIDLER & CO.**

Chungking, West China.  
Born 1915—Still Existing.

## Peking Union Medical College Premedical School

### Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

**Curriculum:** The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

**Medium of Instruction:** All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

**Entrance Requirements:** Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

**Advanced Standing:** Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

**Examinations:** Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

**Calendar:** The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 30, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School  
Peking Union Medical College,  
Peking, China.  
17597

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanjing Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock  
of  
**FILET LACES**  
for  
**WHOLESALE**

**HONMA HOSPITAL,**  
No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

**Dr. T. YAMADA,**  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)  
Internal Medicine.  
Children's Diseases.

**Dr. K. HONMA,**  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)  
Women's Diseases.  
Confinement, Surgery,  
Skin Diseases.  
Venereal Diseases.

## BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.



ASK BILL!

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors—  
Engineers' Supplies.  
41284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.  
17997

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that E. H. Dodge holds Power of Attorney, and will sign for the undersigned corporation.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS CO.  
18997

**Finest Egyptian Cigarettes**  
from  
**FIORAVANTI & CHIMENZ**  
Port Said

	per 100
Sultan (Large gold tipped)...	\$3.50
Sultan (Cork medium size) ..	\$3.00
Non Plus Ultra (Large plain) ..	\$3.00
Non Plus Ultra (Gold small) ..	\$2.00
Extra Fine (Plain medium size) ..	\$1.75
Natural (Plain medium size) ..	\$1.50
Samsoun (Plain medium size) ..	\$1.50
Fatma (Small for ladies) ....	\$1.00

Samples upon application to  
**The Italian Trading Company**  
4B-Peking Tel. C. 2737.  
18827

**AMERICAN**  
**APPLE CIDER**  
**APPLE CIDER**  
**APPLE CIDER**  
**SWEET**  
**PURE**  
&  
**WHOLESALE**

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,  
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

## MILD STEEL ANGLES

Recently arrived—Sizes ranging from 1½" to 4"  
Quantities and prices will be given on application.

**W. Z. ZEE & SONS**

41299 Broadway Tel. N. 1468

## "NATIONAL" PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6½ in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine.

Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.



**MEXICAN DOLLARS**

**80<sup>00</sup>**

**Complete**

**With Leatherette Carrying Case**

Be Sure You Get The New Model No. 3.

Phone **4778** **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Phone **4778**  
Canton Road, Shanghai

The **Prest-O-Lite** Battery  
is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by real service.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

## MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)  
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions  
Telephone Central 3829

## THE VERITAS INSURANCE CO., LTD. OF BATAVIA

### FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Policies issued at lowest current rates. Claims paid on the spot.

**THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION**

TEL. CENTRAL 2503. 8-B PEKING ROAD.

PLEASE LOOK AT  
YOUR SHOULDERS

**Have They Any Wrinkles?**

If you like to have a perfect fit, call on  
**Henry The Tailor,**  
J14 Seward Road

I acquired the art of cutting from an American tailor. A trial is solicited.



## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsan Gardens  
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.  
Telephone North 483

#### No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let first floor furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Also one attic room. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Follock.

TO LET: Two nice rooms in Russian private family, with or without board. Apply 18 Range Road.  
18946 A.15.

### EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: American college graduate, to teach English, Latin and other subjects in a Government College in Wuchang. Salary liberal. Apply No. 4 Paotung Road, North Honan Road Extension.  
18989 A.16.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Two unfurnished rooms with bathrooms, or unfurnished attic flat, within reasonable distance of business center. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18989 A.16.

WANTED: Flat of two or three rooms with bathroom and kitchen attached, in Central district. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18971 A.14.

WANTED: From September 15 or October 1st, unfurnished bedroom and bathroom, Central district. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18997

WANTED: In Western district or Central, suite of furnished rooms with board for quiet couple in strictly private family. References. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18968 A.14.

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Taels 60. Apply premises for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.  
18976

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond No. 38 Nanking Road.  
18876

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.  
18965 A.16

#### Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only  
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Y.282 North Szechuen Road  
Special rates to men in uniform.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED: By a general office assistant, quick and accurate at figures, with knowledge of shipping, import and export, fire and marine insurance, at present disengaged. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18990 A.16.

AMERICAN: Sober, efficient, honest, seeks position as accountant, cashier or godownkeeper, highest references, moderate salary. No object to outposts. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18986 A.16.

YOUNG MAN: European (Allied, patriotic, volunteering for war service, desires position as Purser or as any kind of assistant on board an Allied ship sailing from Shanghai to America or France. Please apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18986

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: By an American firm, a Eurasian stenotypist with former office experience. State salary required. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18978

REPORTER WANTED for Local Morning Paper. Knowledge of shorthand preferable, but not essential. Must be experienced. Replies to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18991 A.18.

WANTED: Foreign assistant Draughtsman with thorough knowledge, and experience of mechanical drawing. Please apply, giving copies of testimonials, age and experience, to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18973 A.14.

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: For winter months, a small furnished house or apartment at reasonable rent, or part of a private house for housekeeping. Must be in Western district. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18968 A.14.

### Exchange and Mart

WANTED: To buy, a second-hand piano, no matter how old. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18993 A.15.

FOR SALE: Victrola, almost new with selection of good records. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18984 A.14.

FOR SALE: Second-hand, "Overland" car, limousine body. Second-hand Clement Talbot all weather body. Both in first-class condition. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.  
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FOR SALE: Police dog puppies, sired by a beautiful and well-known pedigree dog, dame high pedigree and her parents time and again winners at leading shows in Europe. These puppies I guarantee to mature to be the finest of the breed obtainable. Write to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18965 A.16

FOR SALE: Victoria with Russian horse, in splendid condition. For further particulars apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.  
18927 A.20

**Amusement Advertising**  
will be found on  
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THE MANAGEMENT ANNOUNCES  
THE GRAND OPENING  
OF  
**THE NEW WORLD**

ON WEDNE-DAY, AUGUST 7TH.

COME and SEE

**THE SUBWAY**

which joins the two buildings. This stupendous work lies 25 feet below the road surface.

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